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Making the Bosnia Deal Work: U.S. Carrots and Sticks

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — With the military aspects of the Bosnian accords going reasonably well, with the shelling stopped and opposing forces separated, American efforts are turning sharply toward the more complicated effort to build a shared peace among recent enemies who have little trust for one another.

Warren M. Christopher, who met with the leaders of Croatia, Bosnia and Serbia over the weekend, was the first American secretary of state to visit ravaged Sarajevo and the first to come to Belgrade since 1991, before Yugoslavia shattered. But this trip will not be his last.

He is trying to push the Croats, the Bosnian Muslims and the Serbs into compliance with the

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civilian side of the Dayton accords on the vexed issues of human rights, prisoner releases, policing and political pluralism, with elections scheduled for the fall.

These civilian aspects to the agreement are progressing very slowly, and senior American officials say that Mr. Christopher's direct involvement, combined with a graduated use of leverage on each of the parties, is the only real chance of making them adhere to their obligations.

It is also the only real chance of preventing the collapse of the civilian side of the Dayton accords before the American presidential election.

American officials understand that failure to make progress in building civilian trust, returning refugees to their homes, exchanging prisoners, rebuilding trustworthy civilian police forces and removing indicted war criminals from office will guarantee further war in Bosnia.

Such failure would also be a political embarrassment to President Bill Clinton in an election year, the officials acknowledge, one of the prime reasons American troops who began arriving in Bosnia in December are expected to be mostly gone by November.

Many of America's NATO allies quietly, and the French not so quietly, consider this politically driven timetable for U.S. withdrawal a recipe for failure in Bosnia that will simply postpone a renewal of the war. The Americans, with this initial effort and the new involvement of some of the country's most respected diplomats, are trying to prove otherwise — or at least diminish the chance of outright failure, the officials say.

This has been the 18th and final trip to the former Yugoslavia by Richard Holbrooke, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who was so instrumental in badgering the parties into agreement last year at Dayton and who is about to leave his job.

But Mr. Christopher was vital as the quiet, legal-minded "closer" of the Dayton deal, his aides insist, and this trip was meant in part to make it clear to the three regional presidents — Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia — that Mr. Christopher is putting his full stature as secretary of state behind the carrying out of Dayton accords.

"He's the one guy who can go to the presidents and make it happen," one official said.

"He's going to have to beat them around the head early and often," another said.

Future relationships with the United States, Mr. Christopher has made clear at each stop, are dependent on their compliance with Dayton. American leverage varies in each of the three countries, but includes promises of aid and international financing for all of them; of equipment and training for Bosnian Muslim fighters, of

See BOSNIA, Page 7



Odd Andersen/Agence France-Presse

U.S. soldiers in Bosnia carrying the coffin on Sunday of the first American killed in action since the start of the NATO-led operation.

EU Heading For Political Crisis, Kohl Aide Says

Schäuble Sees Split On Monetary Union Lasting Year or More

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — The European Union is headed for a "political crisis" that will be touched off by growing divisions over monetary union and the EU's future size and shape, a top adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany says.

The adviser, Wolfgang Schäuble, the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats and both a confidante of and possible successor to Mr. Kohl, made clear in an interview that he remained committed to the idea of achieving a European single currency on schedule, in January 1999.

But Mr. Schäuble predicted that "too many things coming together at the same time" and deepening pessimism would cause a crisis "that will be the reality in Europe over the next 12 to 15 months."

This reality, Mr. Schäuble indicated, could mean a Europe with deepened divisions among national political leaders, rising political uncertainty and a potentially explosive debate over communal goals.

Yet the crisis, Mr. Schäuble stressed, would be a necessary evil because it would force EU members to come to terms with three tough issues:

- The growing debate across Europe about whether the economic slowdown in France and Germany and political doubts will result in the delay of monetary union or in an eventual decision to interpret the criteria laid out in the Maastricht treaty on European integration in a much more flexible manner.
- An increasingly bitter dispute among EU member nations over how quickly to bring Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and other Eastern European nations into the EU, and about the financial costs of doing so.
- The "fundamental issue" that will be raised when the EU's intergovernmental conference opens in Turin next month about how to make decisions in the future — by consensus or majority voting.

"All of these are very important ques-

See EUROPE, Page 6

Yeltsin Again Makes Costly Promises, This Time to Miners

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Russian coal miners union has suspended its two-day nationwide strike after Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin signed a $2.2 billion package of fixed subsidies and overdue wages for the troubled coal industry.

But the miners, wary of unfulfilled past government promises, vowed to strike again if the money is not provided by March 1, which could deal a blow to President Boris N. Yeltsin, who came to power in 1991 with their support.

While full details of the financing package were not disclosed last weekend, it appeared to be the latest example of the Yeltsin government's responding to social tensions with spending commitments that could later fuel inflation.

In debating whether to extend Russia a new $9 billion loan, Western economists are watching closely to see whether Russia maintains tight monetary discipline, which last year helped bring stability to the ruble and hold inflation to its lowest level since the collapse of the Soviet Union four years ago.

But since the Communist Party capitalized on public disenchantment to triumph in the parliamentary election in December, Mr. Yeltsin, who is expected to announce this month his plan to seek re-election, has made a rash of costly promises.

He vowed to establish a "president's social fund" to contain a month's wages for everyone in the country, at a cost of more than $6 billion. He said he would send $3.4 billion in cash and $1 billion in foreign credits to aid the Chechen economy, which has been wrecked by the Russian war against separatists there. He also accelerated pension payments at a cost of $2.4 billion and promised to increase student grants after April 1 by $63 million.

"It's time to pay more attention to social questions," Mr. Chernomyrdin told reporters Saturday. "In February, we have to resolve all these problems, to pay wages, pensions, students' grants in time. We have to ease the social tension. But the course of market reforms will go on. I don't think there is someone who will have the courage to change it."

But the reformist economics minister, Yevgeni Yasin, said there is no way Mr. Yeltsin can fulfill new spending commitments. "If the president embarked on that road, he would find himself in a very dangerous role," he said, according to the Interfax news agency.

The miners had said they were owed about $200 million in back pay. The rest of the money pledged by Mr. Chernomyrdin appears to be this year's planned subsidies for the government-owned coal monopoly. The government also promised to fulfill its earlier agreements on wages, and to pay the industry on a fixed schedule for at least the first half of the year.

Cracking the Dress Code

Mao Suit Is Back, Reflecting Jiang's Thinking

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — When President Jiang Zemin shed his usual Western-style suit and tie recently and donned the type of two-piece outfit made famous by Mao, he was not making a fashion statement.

Three times in a single week, China's leading newspapers showed Mr. Jiang

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in Maoist or military garb, and each time he had a matching political message. Wearing the so-called Mao suit to address a Jan. 24 meeting of provincial Communist Party propaganda department heads, Mr. Jiang proclaimed: "We cannot sacrifice culture and ideology merely for a short period of economic development."

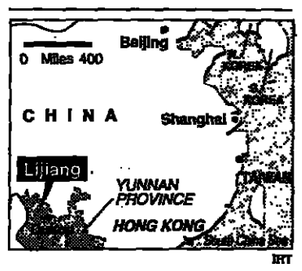
It was one of a series of recent speeches that suggest Mr. Jiang is trying to borrow pages from Mao's texts as well as clothes from Mao's closet. While Mr. Jiang continues to pay tribute to his patron, the enfeebled senior leader Deng Xiaoping, in substance Mr. Jiang seems to be swerving from Mr. Deng's economic pragmatism and echoing Mao's approach of giving priority to political ideology.

Mr. Jiang's moves raise anew questions about China's direction as Mr. Deng, 91, who has not been seen in public in nearly two years, fades from the political scene. Mr. Jiang has been harangning journalists, cadres and army officers to "talk politics."

The Communist Party propaganda department, a bastion of anti-reform sentiment, has awakened from its torpor. Newspapers have received more explicit political instructions to toe the party line and show their loyalty to Mr. Jiang by putting his words on the front pages. And an anti-pornography campaign is in pro-

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AGENDA



IHT

China Quake: 240 Die

An earthquake in China that measured 7.0 on the Richter scale has killed 240 people and injured about 14,000 in the remote mountain villages in the Lijiang region. (Page 4)

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Chirac Takes to U.S. Heartland

Opinion Page 8. *Crossword* Page 18.

Drastic Personnel Cuts Expected at UN

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations is on the verge of deciding to adopt the most drastic personnel cuts in its 50-year history, shrinking its staff of 14,000 professional and clerical workers by up to 1,150 positions because of the financial crisis that threatens the world body with bankruptcy, according to UN officials.

The United Nations top management experts have recommended that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali institute a program of layoffs and attrition, which senior UN staffers described as "a massacre" and "a potential disaster for the organization's ability to meet its commitments."

Nevertheless, several officials said they believe that Mr. Boutros Ghali would conclude that the cuts cannot be avoided and that he would announce them in a policy statement he is scheduled to make Wednesday.

The proposals are in line with the austerity measures advocated by the United States to solve the United Nations' financial problems.

The cutback proposals are outlined in a "strictly confidential" memorandum by Joseph E. Connor, under secretary general for management, who is an American. The Washington Post obtained a copy of the memorandum.

The proposal calls for reducing the secretariat, which administers the functions of the world body, by more than 8 percent by the end of this year. Officials said most of the anticipated cuts would be made at UN headquarters in New York. The various special agencies that are outside the United Nations regular operating budget, like Unesco and Unicef, would not be affected.

The United Nations has been forced to contemplate such measures by the worst budget crisis since its creation in 1945. As of Jan. 15, member countries owed $3.3 billion in arrears — $1.6 billion to the regular bugdet and $1.17 billion for peacekeeping activities. More than $1 billion of that amount is owed by the United States.

For several years, Congress has refused to appropriate the funds necessary to meet those obligations. The Clinton administration, seeking to overcome the strong hostility toward the United Nations of the Republican Congress, has been pressing the organization to make far-reaching budget cuts.

It persuaded the General Assembly to adopt a 1996-1997 no-growth budget of $2.6 billion. That was $154 million less than the secretariat had requested. Mr. Connor's memo said the shortfall must be made up through cutbacks of projected spending and called for shaving $36 million in operating expenses and $118 million in personnel costs.

The memo suggests distributing the cuts to include 550 professional staff and 600 secretaries, clerks and general service workers.

Aides to Mr. Boutros Ghali said if major reductions were required, the United Nations would try to absorb the maximum number of cuts through a hiring freeze and by attrition. The officials said, however, that it would also be necessary to lay off some employees to achieve cuts of the proposed magnitude.

Winter Deals U.S. Another Icy Blow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Snow and cold, cold and snow. Relentless winter has plunged much of the United States into the harshest freeze of the season. It disrupted travel and business over the weekend, but transformed the landscape with its white radiance.

From the Rockies to the Great Lakes, record lows Saturday and Sunday closed businesses, froze pipes and knocked out power to tens of thousands of people.

The storm was yet another ordeal for travelers. Kennedy International Airport in New York City closed for four hours on Saturday, and scores of flights were canceled at La Guardia and Newark airports, where operations were reduced to single runways.

Cancellations and delays were also common at airports in Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington.

And the arctic cold reached Florida on Sunday. Citrus growers raced to pick fruit as the front sent temperatures plunging to near-record lows. Weather forecasters said temperatures near Orlando could dive below 24 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 4 centigrade) for several hours, threatening oranges, grapefruits and other fruits and vegetables still in the fields.

"They are out there picking, trying to get all the fruit that they can into the processing plants and packing houses," said Bobby McKeowen, a spokesman for Florida Citrus Mutual, which represents 12,000 growers in the state.

About a half of Florida's $1.2 billion citrus crop was still on the trees, according to experts.

In South Carolina, Governor Jim Hunt declared the snow, sleet and freezing rain the worst natural disaster in many years, and he asked President Bill Clinton to declare a state of emergency.

It was 2 degrees below zero (minus 17 centigrade) in Nashville, Tennessee.

The brutal cold continued in the Midwest, and Chicago woke up to temperatures of minus 14 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 26 centigrade).

In the Northeast, the third big snowstorm of the winter did not compare with last month's paralyzing blizzard, which left two to three feet of snow. Indeed, it came and went quickly, almost quietly. The snow began falling in long whispering sweeps late Friday night and it was all over by sunrise.

But by then, accumulations had reached 7 inches in Manhattan. Boston had 6 inches, Washington had 8, Baltimore 7, Philadelphia 5, and Dover,

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Newsstand Prices

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Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

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Peter Muller/Reuters

SEA OF SNOW — The scene along the Elbe in Hamburg, where temperatures hovered near 0 centigrade.

Yeltsin Defied / **Where Soviet Flag Still Flies**

A Russian Region Keeps to Its Old Ways

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

TAMBOV, Russia — This place has always been mutinous. Risking death, serfs here routinely withheld beets and grain from the czars. Nothing changed with communism. From 1918 to 1921, tens of thousands of farmers refused to surrender their food to Soviet requisition teams, which caused the Russian people's bloodiest rebellion against Bolshevism.

Once again, the fiery citizens of Tambov find themselves first at the barricades.

Deeply offended by the pace and purpose of economic change, the people of this fertile farming region 480 kilometers (300 miles) south of Moscow have simply decided to dispense with the symbols, customs and government of Boris N. Yeltsin's Russia.

The red flag of the Soviet Union, officially discarded by the nation, flies over the main city government office here, which — in direct defiance of an edict issued by Mr. Yeltsin — now calls itself by the old Communist name, the city soviet, or council.

"They took our country apart illegally," said Yuri Starchikov, the Communist head of the Tambov Soviet, the only elected body in Russia where the red flag sits atop a government building. "They took away our institutions without a vote. We are going to put them back together again. This is where we begin."

Tambov, always filled with stolid, hard-working farmers, has suddenly become the most vivid illustration of a society riven hopelessly by conflicts, bitter about its past, unwilling to accept its future, unsure even of its desires.

In Moscow, people are constantly talking about what comes next. Here the real battle for Russia rages every day: The city soviet and the regional governor are trying to close the only reformist newspaper in the region; leaders use Communist terms like comrade when talking to each other; the soviet has fought every attempt to get rid of street names — Lenin Prospekt, Internationale Boulevard, Avenue of the Workers — that other cities discarded.

"This is not a game, and it's not a local problem," said Valeri Koval, 42, the reformist mayor appointed by Mr. Yeltsin in 1993 to run this city of 300,000 people. "This is a great battle for the future of our country. It starts with little things like words and flags, and it builds from there."

It would be easy to write off the strident local communist leaders as exceptions. But they are powerful, and they are not alone. Thirteen of the 16 members of the city soviet are recently elected Communists. In the region of 1.3 million people, 19 of 23 provincial governing bodies have changed their names back to soviets, too. The other four simply have not yet had time to vote. The new regional governor is a Communist; the representative to the Parliament is a Communist, and so are most of the people who elected them.

The old Soviet state system was essentially built on a pyramid of thousands of soviets, which operated throughout the country. They started in the smallest settlements and built to the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Yeltsin banned them all in 1993 after he turned tanks against Communist rebels in Parliament. At that time, he decreed that the tri-colored flag of the Russian Federation fly on all government buildings.

But people in Tambov are united in their desire to defy the president.

"It hasn't been an easy time," said Mr. Koval, who has sued the city soviet in court over its use of the red flag. "These people want to pretend the past was good. They want to forget the pain they knew and think only about the pain they must now endure. It is extremely sad and very dangerous. But I would be a liar if I said I have no idea how they can do this. It's simple. Reforms are failing the people who need them most."

That is a frank admission from the region's strongest advocate for change. But Mr. Koval, a historian, says that if his "side," as he calls it, does not wake up soon, there will not even be much to debate when Russia chooses a new president in June.

It does not take long to see his point. Most of Tambov's work force is employed in agriculture or at factories. Agricultural workers here have not been paid in three months. They must live off the land or die. The city's biggest factory is, to use the words of Valentina Mozhovoya, a 43-year-old fruit peddler with a degree in engineering, "a complete graveyard."

A small but growing percentage of the many farms here are now in private hands. There are several private shops, taxi drivers work for themselves, and even some of the biggest factories are no longer owned completely by the state.

BUT they are the exception in a region where many people oppose privatization. The rule is more clearly embodied in a factory, still proudly named Red October, which makes specialized electrical parts and radio receivers. Red October is not selling many radio receivers these days. The manager, Vladislav Lisukov, was happy to talk to a reporter and willing to let selected employees talk to the press. But he would not consider letting anyone take a tour of the almost deserted premises.

"There are secrets here that you cannot see," he said. "It wouldn't be fair to the people of Russia to let you in."

Mr. Lisukov's comments contribute to the impression that Tambov is caught in a time warp. The woman at the local hotel examines a reporter's credentials carefully before noting that they are only good in Moscow, which is clearly untrue. Undeterred, she calls the local police for confirmation before reluctantly handing over a key.

But in the villages of the region, there is not much talk of flags, foreigners or political theory. The farther one gets from Tambov, the more dire the situation is. Within 80 kilometers most people have electricity; bread trucks arrive regularly, and there is a sense of being connected, if only vaguely, to the larger world.

ON the edge of the province, 200 kilometers from the city, however, buses no longer travel more than once or twice a month. Electricity is intermittent, and food is what grows in the backyard.

"My mother lives in a place 150 kilometers from here," said Valeri Kiskhov, 31, a driver who lives in Tambov. "People there don't even know who is president. They never leave. They have no money, no choices. They are just waiting to die."

It is a bleak reprise, but one echoed in the villages that ring the provincial seat. "We don't have politics here," said Taisaya Kosova, 48, head of the administration in Bolshaya Talinka, a village of 1,200 just up the road from Malinkaya Talinka, where there are about half as many residents. "We are too busy searching for food." For her, a vote is used only to approve or disapprove of the leadership.

Most villagers encountered say they were not sad when communism seemed to die five years ago. And none say they want to return to what they had. What people seem to want is to get their dreams back. They want to believe in a free system of education, of health care, and in guaranteed housing at almost no cost.

"I don't want to hear about the bread lines and the bad sausage we used to have," said Mikhail Kosykh, the young Communist just elected to represent Tambov in the lower house of Parliament. "They are gone, and we are glad. We are not going back to the past. Nobody ever does. But with this government we are not going forward, either. And that is why we need to get what was good back in our lives."



James Hill/The New York Times
A Russian woman clearing snow from statue of Lenin in Tambov.

COMING UP
Perhaps more than any other recent development, the appointment by Pope John Paul II of a new archbishop in San Salvador signaled that the theology of liberation, the doctrine that has largely defined the character of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America for more than 25 years, has been forced into retreat.

Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

Ray McIntire Is Dead, Inventor of Styrofoam

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ray McIntire, 77, a former chemical engineer for the Dow Chemical Co. who invented by accident the material known today as Styrofoam, died Friday at his home in Midland, Michigan. He had suffered from interstitial fibrosis, a lung disease.

In an interview in 1993, Mr. McIntire told The Daily News of Midland that in the early 1940s he was trying to develop a rubberlike polymer to be used as a flexible insulator.

He combined styrene with isobutylene, a volatile liquid, under pressure. When the pressure was released, he discovered that the styrene had formed a polymer but the isobutylene had not. Instead, the isobutylene evaporated and made a foam polystyrene with bubbles in it. It was 30 times lighter and more flexible than the polystyrene that had previously been used.

Beginning after World War II, Dow Chemical sold the product for use as building insulation under the trademark Styrofoam. Today, the name has become synonymous with all rigid foam products.

Mr. McIntire began his career with Dow Chemical in 1940, shortly after graduating from the University of Kansas. From 1957 to 1964, he was a research director studying fiber at a Dow Chemical plant in James River, Virginia. He then returned to Midland to work in the company's consumer products and venture capital divisions.

Shamus Culhane, 87, a pioneering animator who made the Seven Dwarfs march home singing "Heigh Ho" in Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," died Friday at his home in New York of congestive heart failure. Mr. Culhane's career in animation, which began before movies could talk and was accelerated in the sound era by his talent for synchronizing facial movements with dialogue, spanned more than 60 years beginning in 1925.

Arthur Martin, 81, a retired British intelligence official who played a key role in identifying Anthony Blunt, a prominent British art historian, as having belonged to a Soviet spy ring, died on Jan. 10, the British newspaper The Guardian reported. Mr. Martin retired in 1969 from MI6, Britain's overseas intelligence organization. Earlier he worked on the Blunt case as an official of MI5, which was responsible for counterespionage and internal security.

Terence Reese, 82, a prolific British writer on bridge who was widely regarded as the world's best player until a cheating scandal effectively ended his tournament career in 1965, died last Monday at his home in Hove, England. He had been the bridge columnist for The Observer since 1950.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Egypt Plans to Open The 'Bent Pyramid'

CAIRO (AFP) — Egypt will open four pyramids for the first time, including the "Bent Pyramid," an early attempt at building the smooth-sided monuments at Giza, an antiquities official said Saturday.

The monuments sit in what were formerly off-limits military zones in the desert about 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of Cairo, but "the army gave us the land three months ago," said Zahi Hawass of the antiquities department.

"We are now finishing work to allow visits, installing ticket booths and a small museum at each site," he said. "They should be open by June."

The four pyramids to be opened are in the regions of Dahshur and Abu Sir in the vast pharaonic necropolis of Saqqara, which stretches south from the Giza pyramids.

At Abu Sir, the funeral complex of the 5th Dynasty (2500 BC), the most important of the area's 11 pyramids, that of Sahu Ra, will be opened. The Bent Pyramid was the first attempt to move beyond the "step" style.

Spanish Pilots to Strike

MADRID (AFP) — Pilots for Spain's domestic airline Aviaco are planning seven days of strikes in February and March to pressure management into selling them 32 percent of the carrier, their union announced on Saturday.

The dates have not been set, but the pilots intend to strike for four days in February and three in March, a spokesman said.

Morocco has banned smoking in public places. It also has banned tobacco advertising. Penalties for violating the ban are to be announced by the Justice Ministry. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Burundi, Mexico, Mozambique, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Thailand.
TUESDAY: New Zealand.
WEDNESDAY: Grenada.
THURSDAY: Iraq, Slovenia.
FRIDAY: Lebanon.
SATURDAY: Malta.
SUNDAY: Iran.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
It will be seasonably cold in Boston, New York City and Washington, D.C., during the middle of the week. A bit of snow will move into Toronto Tuesday. The extreme cold has eased in Chicago, but readings will struggle to reach freezing. Showers will frequent Vancouver and Seattle.

Europe
Rain will drench parts of Italy, Greece and Turkey while snow stretches from the Alps to Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania. Rain will also soak the British Isles and France into Germany midweek. The rain will mix with snow in a few colder locations. Eastern Europe will be mainly dry and cold.

Asia
A strong storm east of Japan will bring gusty winds and a few flurries to northern Japan Tuesday; brisk and cold across the rest of Japan. Temperatures will moderate later in the week. The rest of Asia, including both Koreas, Shanghai and Hong Kong, will be mainly dry.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	°F	°F		°F	°F	
Algarve	17/62	9/48 c		16/61	10/50 c	
Amsterdam	3/37	-3/27 pc		3/37	-4/25 s	
Ankara	-1/31	-6/16 s		8/46	1/34 c	
Athens	12/53	6/43 pc		13/55	7/44 c	
Barcelona	15/59	7/44 c		14/57	5/41 c	
Belgrade	7/44	1/34 pc		6/43	1/34 c	
Berlin	-1/31	-4/25 sf		3/35	-2/27 c	
Brussels	4/39	-3/27 pc		5/41	-3/27 pc	
Budapest	2/35	-3/27 pc		3/37	-1/31 c	
Copenhagen	-1/31	-4/25 pc		1/34	-2/29 c	
Costa Del Sol	17/62	9/48 sh		17/62	9/48 c	
Dublin	8/46	2/35 sh		8/46	2/35 c	
Edinburgh	7/44	4/39 c		7/44	4/39 c	
Florence	11/52	4/39 c		12/53	5/41 c	
Frankfurt	2/35	-2/29 c		1/34	-4/25 pc	
Geneva	3/37	-1/31 c		3/37	-2/29 pc	
Helsinki	-4/25	-11/13 pc		-4/25	-9/16 c	
Istanbul	8/46	2/35 pc		11/52	6/43 c	
Las Palmas	18/59	14/57 c		20/68	14/57 c	
Lisbon	14/57	8/46 c		13/55	9/48 c	
London	3/37	-4/25 pc		3/37	-4/25 s	
Madrid	10/50	3/37 pc		10/50	2/35 sh	
Milan	7/44	1/34 c		7/44	1/34 c	
Moscow	-10/15	-13/9 pc		-8/18	-14/7 c	
Munich	3/37	-3/27 sn		3/37	-2/29 c	
Nice	14/57	8/46 sh		14/57	8/46 c	
Oslo	-3/24	-11/13 pc		-3/27	-8/18 c	
Mallorca	14/57	9/48 c		13/55	8/46 c	
Paris	4/39	1/34 pc		3/37	-1/31 pc	
Prague	2/35	-5/24 c		1/34	-3/27 c	
Reykjavik	3/37	2/35 i		3/37	-3/27 c	
Rome	13/55	5/41 sh		14/57	6/43 c	
St. Petersburg	-8/18	-14/7 pc		-9/16	-14/7 c	
Stockholm	-5/22	-13/11 sf		-7/20	-13/11 pc	
Strasbourg	5/41	-1/31 sh		5/41	-1/31 c	
Tallinn	-5/24	-9/16 pc		-4/25	-9/16 c	
Venice	6/46	3/37 c		8/46	3/37 c	
Vienna	3/37	-2/29 sn		3/37	-1/31 c	
Warsaw	-5/24	-10/16 sn		-1/31	-5/24 c	
Zurich	4/39	-1/31 c		4/39	-1/31 c	

Oceania

Auckland	23/73	16/61 r		23/73	16/61 c	
Sydney	27/80	19/66 c		27/80	19/66 pc	

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	°F	°F		°F	°F	
Abu Dhabi	25/77	21/70 pc		25/77	17/62 pc	
Beirut	17/62	9/48 s		17/62	11/52 pc	
Cairo	14/57	8/46 c		18/66	11/52 pc	
Damascus	9/48	1/34 s		13/55	3/37 pc	
Jerusalem	11/52	5/41 s		12/53	8/46 c	
Luxor	19/66	3/37 pc		24/75	8/46 c	
Riyadh	22/71	14/57 pc		22/71	9/48 s	

Africa

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	°F	°F		°F	°F	
Algiers	15/59	14/57 r		14/57	8/46 r	
Cape Town	23/73	14/57 pc		28/82	15/59 s	
Casablanca	13/55	9/48 sh		13/55	8/43 c	
Harare	23/73	8/43 s		28/78	7/44 s	
Lagos	31/88	26/79 pc		31/88	26/79 pc	
Nairobi	24/75	12/53 pc		27/80	13/55 pc	
Tunis	16/64	11/52 pc		17/62	8/46 r	

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-Ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	°F	°F		°F	°F	
Bangkok	29/84	23/73 c		29/84	23/73 c	
Beijing	3/37	-5/23 s		-1/31	-11/13 s	
Hong Kong	17/62	13/55 pc		17/62	13/55 pc	
Manila	30/86	21/70 pc		31/88	22/71 pc	
New Delhi	28/79	12/53 s		30/86	14/57 s	
Seoul	-9/28	-11/13 s		0/32	-11/13 pc	
Shanghai	6/46	0/32 pc		7/44	-1/31 c	
Singapore	28/82	25/77 sh		29/84	24/75 c	
Taipei	17/62	12/53 pc		19/64	13/55 c	
Tokyo	3/37	-4/25 pc		5/43	-1/31 c	

Latin America

Buenos Aires	24/75	18/64 pc		28/79	18/81 pc	
Caracas	28/82	19/66 c		29/84	19/64 pc	
Lima	27/80	20/68 c		28/79	21/70 pc	
Mexico City	21/70	7/44 pc		21/70	4/39 s	
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	23/73 pc		29/84	24/75 pc	
Santiago	28/79	7/44 s		24/75	7/44 pc	

North America

Anchorage	-7/20	-9/16 c		-1/31	-13/9 pc	
Atlanta	-2/28	-6/18 sl		-6/20	-10/15 pc	
Boston	-6/18	-13/9 sn		-6/18	-13/9 sn	
Chicago	-10/15	-20/-14 pc		-16/4	-22/-7 s	
Denver	-1/31	-22/-7 sf		3/37	-13/9 s	
Detroit	-13/9	-19/-2 sf		-13/9	-18/0 pc	
Honolulu	28/82	19/64 pc		28/82	21/70 pc	
Houston	-1/31	-9/16 pc		-6/20	-9/27 pc	
Los Angeles	18/64	10/50 pc		20/68	10/50 pc	
Miami	28/82	19/61 pc		29/84	20/68 pc	
Minneapolis	-22/-7	-24/-11 s		-18/0	-22/-7 s	
Montreal	-18/-2	-20/-3 pc		-13/9	-18/-2 sf	
Nassau	29/78	23/71 c		27/80	18/65 pc	
New York	-6/22	-10/15 sn		-7/20	-13/9 sf	
Phoenix	17/62	10/50 pc		19/66	9/48 pc	
San Fran.	18/61	10/50 r		14/57	11/52 pc	
Seattle	6/43	1/34 pc		7/44	2/35 r	
Toronto	-1/31	-10/14 pc		-1/31	-10/14 pc	
Vancouver	4/39	-2/29 pc		7/44	2/35 r	
Washington	-7/20	-10/15 sn		-4/25	-13/9 sf	

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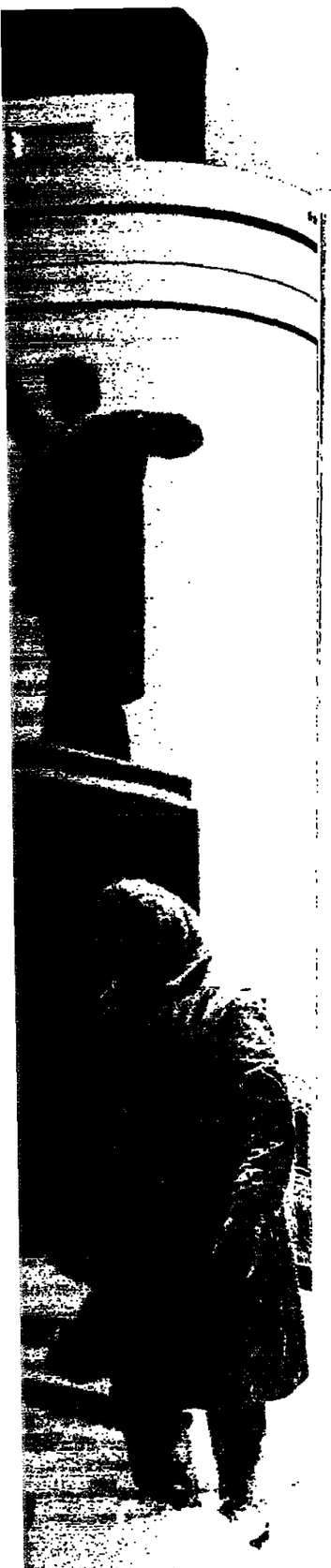
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Antigua Ω (any phone)	1-800-366-4663	Croatia +✓	99-385-0113	Israel +	177-102-2727	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	Taiwan	0080-14-0627
Argentina	00-1-800-777-1111	Cyprus ✓	080-900-01	Italy +	172-1877	Norway +	800-19877	Thailand ✓	001-999-13-877
Armenia	8-10-155	Czech Republic +✓	0042-087-187	Jamaica (hotels)	875	Panama	115	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
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THE AMERICAS

As Voting Nears, Republicans Step Up Rhetoric, if Not Substance

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — In the final weekend of campaigning before the first actual votes are cast, Republican candidates for president stormed around New Hampshire, Iowa and Louisiana, each jousting for advantage in an atmosphere that is looking increasingly volatile.

What is most notable about the dialogue on the campaign trail is that it has not evolved into a debate over the budget machinations on Capitol Hill or over one defining issue like the economy.

Instead, there seems to be no overwhelming issue other than the candidates' squabbling over whether the flat tax proposed by many of them is good for America and what form it should take and over who has the best chance of beating President Bill Clinton in November.

The first important voting is at the Louisiana caucuses on Tuesday. But that will be merely a showdown between Senator Phil Gramm of Texas and the commentator Patrick Buchanan because most of the other candidates chose not to compete. They did not want to offend Iowa and New Hampshire voters, who are affronted that another state has undermined their tradition of holding the first contests.



After a year of enjoying a commanding lead in the polls, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas is struggling to keep his frontrunner position in Iowa and New Hampshire.

Kicking off a three-day tour of Iowa, which holds precinct caucuses Feb. 12, Mr. Dole said over the weekend at a rally in Dubuque, Iowa: "We are the frontrunner. We know we're going to take a lot of heat. A lot of people are spending a lot of money. But we've got a message to tell the people in Iowa, and we're going to stick with that message."

Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, avoided mentioning the names of any of his opponents, particularly Steve Forbes, the publishing magnate who has threatened to topple his lead in the polls in recent days.

After a rather lackluster run-up to the primary season, in which the most excitement seemed to be over whether General Colin L. Powell, retired, would run, the candidates were beginning to display signs of the excitement that comes when a campaign is in full force.

"We've had the warm-up now for some time," Mr. Dole said, "and we're ready to go."

While Mr. Dole had Iowa virtually all to himself over the weekend, the most frenetic campaigning was in New Hampshire, where voters in the nation's first primary, on Feb. 20, were courted not only by a handful of Republicans but also by President Clinton.

Mr. Clinton, who has the luxury of being unopposed by any major candidates in the primaries, maintained such a posture of presidential reserve that it was hardly possible to tell that he was a candidate.

In appearances at a police substation and parish hall here in Manchester and in a roundtable discussion on small business at a hydraulics company in Merrimack, he assured his listeners that the question was no longer whether big government was acceptable but how to make a small government work more sensitively and efficiently.

Campaigning just a few miles away, in hamlets and towns that were newly covered by an overnight snowfall, the Republican contenders were hardly reluctant to engage in bald political jockeying. They were spurred to press hard by recent polls that show Mr. Dole may not have an easy stroll to the nomination.

A poll issued over the weekend by the American Research Group here in Manchester showed that Mr. Dole would be selected by 23 percent of likely primary voters. But it also showed that Mr. Forbes's momentum may be slowing. He has hovered for days around 18 percent, while Mr. Buchanan was creeping up, and was also at 18 percent. The margin of sampling error was plus or minus five percentage points.

Speaking to an audience that packed the town hall in Nashua, New Hampshire, Senator Gramm hammered away at Mr. Forbes, whom he wants to knock out of the way so he can take on Mr. Dole.

While most of the campaigning was in New Hampshire, Mr. Buchanan stumped through Louisiana on Saturday in a final push before the Tuesday caucuses. He said that the competition was turning in his favor with the endorsement on Friday of Governor Mike Foster, who chided Mr. Gramm for accepting donations from the gambling industry.

On Social Issues, Forbes Edges to the Right

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES — In his quest for the Republican presidential nomination, Steve Forbes has modified his optimistic message about economic growth and the benefits of the flat tax to include more conservative-sounding talk disapproving of abortion, same-sex marriage and homosexuals in the military.

Mr. Forbes, who has enjoyed a surprising surge in opinion polls, had argued that these issues should not be legislated, but Christian conservatives are a major force in the Iowa Republican caucuses next week, and these voters are pressing candidates to take hard-line stands.

"Thank God he's finally talking about these issues," said Bill Horn, head of an Iowa group called the Report, which is calling on all candidates to denounce same-sex marriages. "He is starting to give some answers we wanted to hear."

Not every conservative, however, is impressed. "It appears that he is moving his rhetoric around to accommodate the majority of Republican primary voters," said Colleen Perro, director of the Republican National Coalition for Life.

But, she added: "He is not acceptable to pro-lifers in the Republican Party. My impression is that he doesn't want to do anything to lead this country out of the culture of death."

Senator Bob Dole, the leading Republican candidate who has been worried by Mr. Forbes's strength, signaled Saturday that he would make abortion an issue, telling an audience in Dubuque, Iowa, that his first day as president would be "American family day" and that he would rescind any executive orders that allow abortions.

Although Mr. Dole did not mention Mr. Forbes by name, his focus on social issues seemed intended to draw a contrast with the millionaire publisher.

Rough estimates by Republican and independent pollsters indicate that Christian conservatives and abortion foes will make up about 40 percent of those attending the caucuses here. About 45 percent will be economic conservatives, many of whom hold conservative views on social matters, and only about 15 percent will be moderates or liberals.

In New Hampshire, by contrast, where taxes are a dominant issue, Mr. Dole has focused his attacks on Mr. Forbes's flat tax proposal.

Gretchen Morgenson, Mr. Forbes's spokeswoman, said his positions had been consistent. In the case of homosexuals in the military, what would seem to be a reversal results from what she said was "a shorthand answer, and he has since then been asked to flesh it out."

In that "shorthand answer," Mr. Forbes told the Armed Forces Journal International, in an interview published last month, "On the subject of 'don't ask, don't tell,' I say, 'Don't change.'" Mr. Forbes's response refers to a policy promulgated by the Clinton administration in which military officials are not supposed to ask recruits' sexual orientation.

However, when he was asked about the military's "don't ask, don't tell" policy at an appearance earlier this week in Council Bluffs, Mr. Forbes said that he was prepared to change it if military officials felt it necessary.

On abortion, Mr. Forbes has tried to argue that it is a matter that needs to be dealt with culturally, not politically.

"I want abortion to vanish from America," he told supporters in Atlantic, Iowa. But, he added, "the only way that can happen in a democracy is if you have a change of heart, a change of attitude, a change of consciousness."

He said he would support such steps as prohibiting late-term abortions and abortions based on a fetus's sex, and would back requirements that minors tell their parents before obtaining abortions.

On a swing through southwest Iowa on Thursday, Mr. Forbes was asked at a town meeting in Earlham if he supported same-sex marriages. He appeared uncomfortable, but finally answered, "No."

POLITICAL NOTES

A Prominent Forbes Avoids Iowa

Sabina Forbes is among the most abiding mysteries of Steve Forbes's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

She and the couple's five daughters, ages 8 to 22, were with Mr. Forbes at the National Press Club in Washington when he announced that he was running for office. But since then, in contrast to the typical candidate's spouse, Mrs. Forbes has been a virtual stranger to the campaign trail, making only an appearance at a New York fund-raiser in December.

Her absence from the campaign trail notwithstanding, "I think she'll do very well as first lady," Mr. Forbes said last week on a CNN interview. "I think she'll be in the tradition of great first ladies such as Barbara Bush."

Some of his daughters help out intermittently on the campaign, and he always points to them when he is asked about his stand on abortion. He would like, he says, to create an environment where abortions eventually wither away. But in the meantime, he would ban third-trimester procedures and oppose public financing of abortion.

"And being the father of five daughters," he says, "I would support parental notification in the case of minors." *(LAT)*

A Showdown in Massachusetts

BOSTON — While it swept across most other parts of the country, the Republican revolution of 1994 spared Massachusetts. Not a single incumbent Democrat in Congress lost, bolstering the state's reputation as one of the most left-leaning in the nation.

But this year, Republicans in Massachusetts are crowing. They not only see a chance to pick up a seat or two in the House delegation, where the Democrats outnumber them, eight to two, but in Governor William F. Weld, a Republican, they also see a challenger to Senator John Kerry who might be popular and personable enough to win a Senate seat for his party for the first time since 1972.

Mr. Weld, who was re-elected in 1994, has catapulted the race into national prominence as a contest between two popular officeholders with opposing views on most issues, some that even set them apart in their own parties.

Mr. Kerry's supporters, many of them impressed with Mr. Weld's success in reducing the size of the state government and cutting taxes 11 times in five years, say that Mr. Kerry, who is seeking a third term and is one of the remaining moderate Democrats in the Senate, has never faced such a tough election.

As Republican presidential candidates like Senator Bob Dole, Senator Phil Gramm and Patrick Buchanan try to outflank one another on the right, Mr. Weld represents a more iconoclastic mix — fiscal conservatism, social libertarianism and a strongly held view that "government ought to do less with less," as the governor has said. *(NYT)*

Seeing the Humanity in Helms

NEW YORK — Senator Jesse Helms does not come off well in Senator Bill Bradley's new book, "Time Present, Time Past," but he isn't exactly slam-dunked either, as one might expect, considering that the two have found little in politics or ideology to agree upon. How come?

"I saw something on the basketball court," Mr. Bradley said last week. "He'd asked me to show his granddaughter a few moves; she plays in high school. And so she and I spent an hour together.

"I showed her how to set a pick, the back-door play, you know, it was all out of what I learned at Easy Ed Macauley's summer camps when I was a kid, and she just absorbed everything, a terrific girl. But what caught my eye was Jesse Helms and his wife, the doting grandparents, sitting across the school yard the whole time, just watching. That tempered my criticism of him. I saw that humanity." *(NYT)*

Quote / Unquote

Richard Murray, a University of Houston political scientist, on the importance of the Louisiana caucuses Tuesday for Phil Gramm and Pat Buchanan: "Each of these guys has to get past the other if he's going to have any chance. The absence of the other candidates devalues it, but it's still an opportunity to see who can turn out the troops on the right end of the Republican spectrum." *(LAT)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Building a 'Sootprint' Library To Trace Sources of Pollution

In the battle against pollution, scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are using a powerful electron microscope to study samples of soot. They are compiling a library of "sootprints" showing the molecular structure of various types of pollution from everything from wood-burning stoves and diesel trucks to smokestacks and jet engines.

The microscope image is digitized, then run through a computer to record its spacing of carbon atoms, producing a unique "sootprint."

Ultimately, the scientists hope to use the sootprints to track pollution to its source. That, in turn, could lead to more effective environmental regulations and make it easier to catch polluters.

Kathleen Nauss of the Health Effects Institute near MIT said: "Where do you put most of your regulating money? On power plants? On 18-wheelers? It's important to know."

After a year, the MIT researchers have archived about 15 "sootprints" from a single diesel engine. They plan to expand the library to include soot from other sources, like jet engines, factories and power plants.

"I want to be able to use 'sootprints' the way we use fingerprints," said John Vander Sande, a professor of materials science.

"I'd like to be able to tell you this was a specific engine manufacturer using a specific lubricant burning a specific fuel — going uphill."

Short Takes

She was a brilliant college student of 19 when a sudden swerve off the road to avoid a deer thrust her car into a tree. She has been in a coma for 10 years. Recently, The New York Times reports, attendants at her nursing home in Brighton, New York, noticed an abdominal swelling. An examination showed that she was pregnant — a victim of rape. Her family want her baby to be born. They say that she would never have consented to an abortion, and that they want part of her to live on. The case raises troubling concerns for medical ethicists. The police, meanwhile, are seeking the rapist.

Aerobic exercise may reduce the risk of prostate cancer — and the more exercise, the greater the reduction, researchers say. Data on 12,975 men who had physical examinations at the Cooper Clinic in Dallas from 1970 to 1989 showed that those who exercised the most were most likely to be free of prostate cancer later on. The results were reported by the American College of Sports Medicine. The reason for the benefits of the exercise is yet to be firmly established. But exercise reduces levels of the sex hormone testosterone, and studies of lab animals show that lower testosterone means less cancer.

Now that the jeweler Ronald Winston has sold the lead statuette of a falcon used in the 1941 film "The Maltese Falcon" for far more than the $398,500 he paid for it, he is having a solid gold falcon encrusted with jewels made for his firm. "It will be worth millions," he said. "Maybe some Saudi prince will want to buy it."
International Herald Tribune

Away From Politics

• **Scientists kept a close eye on Kilauea volcano in Hawaii** after it showed signs of erupting for the first time in 14 years. Small tremors and a buildup of pressure at the volcano's summit kept scientists on edge, but later the danger receded, said a spokesman for the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. *(Reuters)*

• **An arson fire at a condominium in the quiet gated community** of Vista, California, killed five people, and the police were searching for a man who drove off in a car belonging to two of the victims. *(AP)*

• **A 14-year-old boy with a high-powered rifle killed** a teacher and two students and seriously wounded another student inside their junior high school classroom, the police in Moses Lake, Washington, said. The student was arrested. *(AP)*

• **The cause of death for a convicted killer** who was executed by firing squad last week in Utah will be listed as homicide because he died an "intentional death by another hand," authorities said. The execution of John Albert Taylor, like all others in Utah, fit the state's legal definition of homicide and will be counted in crime statistics. *(AP)*

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ASIA

Quake in China Kills at Least 240

14,000 Injured, and Hundreds Of Thousands Without Homes

Reuters

BEIJING — The deadliest earthquake to hit China in eight years has killed 240 people, injured 14,000 and left hundreds of thousands of homeless huddled in freezing weather, officials said Sunday.

More than 2,000 People's Liberation Army troops were helping to dig out survivors in remote mountain villages near the epicenter of the tremor in the scenic Lijiang region, 2,000 kilometers southwest of Beijing.

The tremor, which measured 7.0 on the open-ended Richter scale, devastated a dozen townships and obliterated several villages when it struck on Saturday evening, an official at the Lijiang disaster coordination center said by telephone.

The death toll climbed to 240 late on Sunday as rescue teams fanned out into worst-hit villages in search of survivors amid fears the final death toll could rise over 300, he said.

More than 3,800 people were seriously injured and 10,000 were slightly hurt, the official said. "We are really in need of blood and medical instruments and medicines to fight colds and flu."

A foreign tourist, name and nationality not immediately available, was seriously injured, the Xinhua press agency said.

Army helicopters were airlifting the most seriously injured to hospitals elsewhere in Yunnan Province and flying in food and tents. All surrounding hospitals were full.

"We don't have enough tents for people whose houses have collapsed or who are too afraid to go home," the official said. "It is cold. It's about 3 degrees below freezing tonight and we're afraid many people will catch flu."

More than 186,000 houses have collapsed and officials estimated about 300,000 people were affected. The region, sparsely populated by Chinese standards, has a total population of about 1.5 million.

Several teams of several hundred doctors and nurses have been sent to the rugged area of southwestern Yunnan Province that is renowned for the beauty of its scenery, with tiny ancient villages of the Naxi ethnic minority nestling at the foot of Lijiang's snow-capped Jade Dragon Snow Mountain.

Squads of soldiers and police searched for survivors, picking through rubble of fragile mud-brick homes that had crumbled, crushing their inhabitants, officials said.

One rescue team leader was killed when a house from which he had just pulled two injured children fell in and buried him.

Foreign tourists were evacuated from their hotels and spent the night around bonfires in the city square.

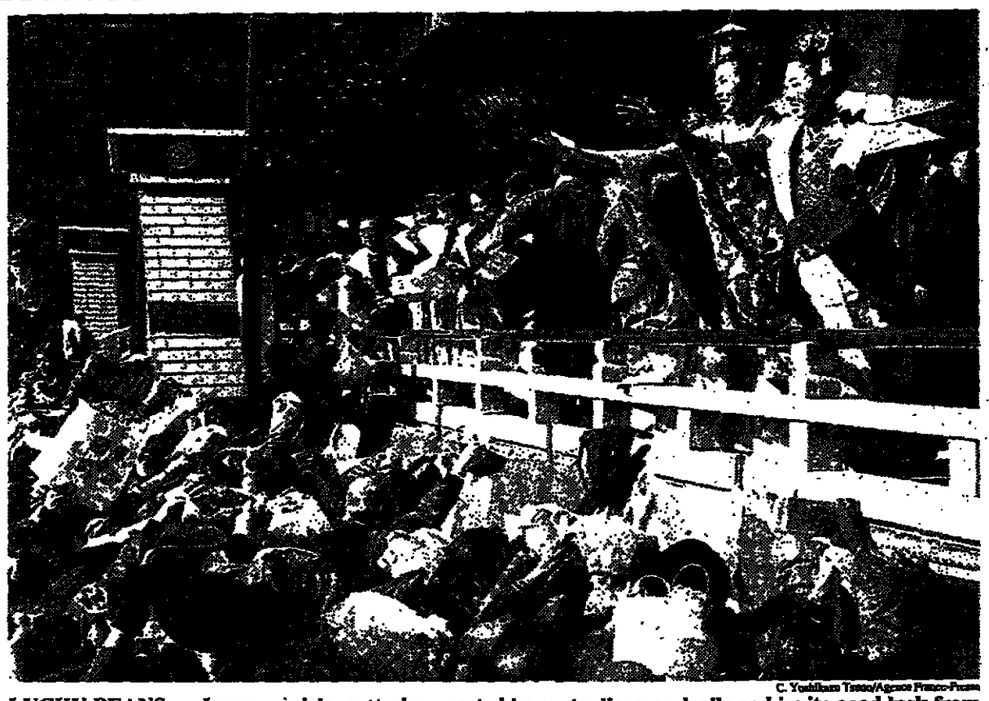
More than 180 aftershocks have been recorded, including 18 measuring more than 4.0 on the scale and that caused more damage, officials said. Bigger aftershocks were expected, they warned.

"Most people are still outside, only a small number have gone home," the official said. "They are too scared."

Buildings of reinforced concrete suffered cracks, and many wooden and brick homes were damaged. "The worst-hit were the mud-brick houses," he said. "They just collapsed."

In the county seat of Lijiang, about 10 percent of houses in the picturesque old quarter collapsed, and water and power supplies were knocked out. Most telephone lines were cut.

Seismologists last month forecast several earthquakes measuring 6.0 to 7.0 for the Lijiang region, Xinhua said.



C. Yoshikami Tasso/Agence France-Presse

LUCKY BEANS — Japanese girls scattering roasted beans to disperse devils and invite good luck from the Yukuoin temple at Mount Takao outside Tokyo during the Setsubun, or change of season, festivities.

North Korea Aid Symbolic, U.S. Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Clinton administration officials are seeking to portray a decision to donate $2 million to a United Nations food assistance program in North Korea as a largely symbolic gesture that was quietly modified to soothe South Korean concerns.

By emphasizing the limited scope of the U.S. contribution and pointing to statements in which Japanese and South Korean officials said they did not formally object to such aid, the officials said they wanted to try to head off potential congressional criticism that Washington was turning its back on Seoul and Tokyo to help the North Korean government.

Any hint of a split between the United States and its Asian allies greatly worries the administration, which has sought through consultations to encourage Japan and South Korea to provide more aid to North Korea. American officials have said that North Korea's efforts to drive a wedge between Washington and Seoul or Tokyo will never succeed.

But the Japanese and South Korean governments have repeatedly declared in recent weeks that they do not intend to supply additional food aid to North Korea. Seoul has said that it does not believe the North Korean populace is in dire straits and that additional aid should be conditioned on the renewal of a political dialogue between North and South Korea, which North Korea has refused.

Washington told South Korea last Thursday that it had decided to provide the aid now because it believed the food is urgently needed to prevent starvation or malnutrition among families in northwestern North Korea, where extensive flooding destroyed crops last autumn.

Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, who led the consultations, emphasized over the weekend that the amount Washington decided to provide was still "peanuts," adding, "It's a symbolic, humanitarian gesture."

He added that "it's got nothing to do with giving them" as much food aid as North Korea needs to overcome its long-term economic troubles. The provision of such massive aid is "a completely separate issue," on which Seoul, Tokyo, and Washington are in full agreement, Mr. Lord said. They each are unwilling to provide it now.

"Japan expressly gave us the green light" for providing limited aid, Mr. Lord said. He added that in a bid to make its provision of limited aid palatable to Seoul, Washington had promised to heed a South Korean request that the financial assistance to North Korea not be drawn from a U.S. food aid program known as PL480.

A South Korean official confirmed the request, saying this aid program had been used to provide U.S. flour and grains to South Korea in the 1950s and 1960s. He said its name was "household knowledge in Korea." "This type of friendly gesture can take place only among friends," he said Seoul had told Washington.

To avoid creating any impression in South Korea that the United States was dealing equally with the North, Mr. Lord said he agreed that Washington would provide the aid under a separate food relief program that was "less convenient" than PL480. But the administration did not alter the amount of aid it had in mind, or offer to adjust the timetable, other officials said.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Clashes Erupt in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh — A gunbattle on the Dhaka University campus between student opposition and government supporters Sunday heightened fears of worsening violence before Bangladesh's general elections this month.

More than 50 people were injured in clashes around the country, and the opposition, led by the Awami League, was to announce plans Monday to step up its campaign against the Feb. 15 elections.

Several hundred students were involved in the gunbattle at Dhaka University, where at least 10 students were injured as they fled the scene, witnesses said.

A photographer said the battle erupted after a meeting of student supporters of the Awami League were attacked by rivals of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party. *(AFP)*

Teachers' Plea to Japan Youths

TOKYO — Japanese teachers have appealed to children to fight back against classroom bullies who have been blamed for a wave of teen suicides in the country.

At the end of their national convention, the Japan Teachers Union made a special appeal to children after five deaths linked to bullying in the last two months.

"Please be courageous," the teachers said in a statement. "Don't kill yourself; you are unique in this world. Bullying cannot be solved by you alone. If you don't tell anyone, the bullying will continue." (AFP)

Patten Urges Partnership

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government should form a "partnership" with the Chinese-appointed preparatory committee to ease the territory's transition to Beijing rule, Governor Chris Patten said Sunday.

Talking of a "process of cooperation" Mr. Patten signaled a loosening of Britain's grip on Hong Kong which reverts to China next year.

"Let me talk about a three-way partnership, which, if it works with a healthy dose of civility and understanding, will make the world of difference," he said on Hong Kong radio.

The three partners were the Hong Kong government, the elected legislative council, and the preparatory committee. *(AFP)*

For the Record

At least seven artillery shells crashed into central Kabul on Sunday, hitting the presidential palace compound and wounding two people. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Chandrika Kumaratunga, president of Sri Lanka, accusing the Tamil Tiger rebels of clinging to a "cult of savage terror," despite appeals for peace talks: "My government remains resolute in its commitment to find a solution to the ethnic question and its tragic and terrible consequences through political means." *(Reuters)*.

Lee Teng-hui, who is seeking election as president of Taiwan, on his effort to build stable relations with China: "When it comes to dealing with the Chinese Communists, I have got the strategy and confidence. Only I can prevent Taiwan from falling victim to tensions." *(AP)*

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NORWAY	N. KR.	3,500	1,750	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	25,500	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS	55,000	28,000	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR	3,500	1,750	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	305	185
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U.S. Stiffens Its Resolve Toward China

It Warns of Sanctions Over Ignored Pleas on Software Piracy

By David E. Sanger and Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite concerns about Washington's already tense relationship with Beijing, the Clinton administration has warned China that it risks the imposition of stiff economic sanctions in the next few months because it has ignored previous warnings and continues to violate a key trade agreement signed a year ago.

The warning, made after a series of White House meetings in recent days to reassess the administration's China policy, comes despite considerable concern from some officials that prompting a confrontation over China's piracy of U.S. software, music and videos could harm Washington's effort to defuse growing tensions between China and Taiwan.

Those officials also fear that the trade dispute could hamper American efforts to convince the Chinese that they must end their crackdown on dissidents and stop the sale of missiles and other military hardware in South Asia and the Middle East.

But in the end, President Bill Clinton's economic and trade advisers, led by Mickey Kantor, the trade representative, convinced the White House that U.S. credibility with China and other trading partners around the world would be jeopardized if Beijing were permitted to ignore its agreement to close more than 30 compact disk factories, some apparently controlled by the Chinese military, that are exporting millions of dollars worth of illegal copies of U.S. products.

Mr. Kantor has warned China that the sanctions could be as large as 100 percent tariffs on more than a billion dollars in Chinese imports. But White House officials, still nervous about how hard to press Beijing, say they will not determine the exact nature of the sanctions, or their timing, until completing the negotiations that begin this week.

Tough talk comes despite concern about prompting a confrontation.

Three months ago, Mr. Kantor issued a less specific, public threat of sanctions against China in hopes that Beijing would act against the factories making the pirated copies. Unsatisfied with the response, he went back to the Chinese last Wednesday to insist that time was running out.

Some aides to Mr. Clinton concede that election year politics may color the decision over how hard a line to take. There is growing concern in the White House that Mr. Clinton's policy of "comprehensive engagement" with China — and the decision two years ago to extend China's favorable trade benefits independently of its human-rights record — has shown virtually no results.

That would provide Republican presidential aspirants with an opening to tar Mr. Clinton with the same accusation that Mr. Clinton made about George Bush four years ago: that he is coddling the Chinese Communist leadership under pressure from U.S. business interests.

On Wednesday, in a speech carefully reviewed by the National Security Council and National Economic Council, Mr. Kantor declared to the U.S.-China Business Council, a private group that represents U.S. businesses in China, that the United States will "take decisive action if China does not meet its obligations." And he warned, "We will not wait forever."

In other forums, Mr. Kantor has said Washington would impose a larger sanction than the one it threatened a year ago but suspended when China agreed at the last moment to sign an accord promising a crackdown on the piracy of American products. The new sanctions are justified, he said, because China "is not only selling these goods in its own market, it is beginning to sell them around the world."

The same day that he gave the speech to the Business Council, Mr. Kantor delivered a similar warning to China's ambassador to the United States, Li Daoyu. And it is to be repeated in coming days, when one of Mr. Kantor's deputies begins the 17th round of talks with Chinese trade officials in Beijing over enforcement of the accord.

Deputy Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing is due in Washington from Monday to Wednesday for an as yet unannounced visit in which he is expected to meet high-ranking officials from the State Department and the White House.

Some Asia specialists in the State Department disagree with Mr. Kantor's aggressive strategy, as does Deputy Treasury Secretary Lawrence H. Summers, who at a recent White House meeting questioned whether it was worth jeopardizing the United States' huge interests in China "over the copyright on Mickey Mouse."

Several China experts have warned that in China's view the threat of sanctions is an attempt by the United States to contain what is fast becoming the world's second superpower.

The piracy issue is expected to set the tone over the next few months for what U.S. officials know will be a very difficult period for Chinese-U.S. relations.

The annual State Department human rights report will be released soon, and "we will tell it like it is about China," a U.S. official said.

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EUROPE

NATO Set To Press Opening To the East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, insisted Sunday that NATO would press ahead with plans to admit new members from Eastern Europe despite Russian objections.

"NATO enlargement is inevitable and if NATO enlargement is the carrot encouraging reforms, then we cannot keep that carrot continually out of reach," he told the annual Wehrkunde meeting of defense experts in Munich.

Mr. Perry's comments came a day after the Russian deputy defense minister, Andrei Kokoshin, warned that NATO's embrace of Eastern Europe could spark a backlash against reforms in his country by sharpening Moscow's suspicions of the alliance's intentions.

Mr. Kokoshin took a relaxed approach to Mr. Perry's comments, saying the exchange in Munich was constructive and useful even though he could not agree NATO expansion was unavoidable.

"That is one of the points on which we disagree," he said with a laugh. "But at the same time this disagreement is not blocking our cooperation in many other areas."

On Saturday, he had bitterly denounced NATO's plans, warning that the alliance risks "sharpening the hostility" between former adversaries and could "fundamentally undermine Russia's confidence in the policy of the West."

Mr. Kokoshin leveled the criticisms in a blistering written presentation.

"The destruction of the belt of neutral countries created in the center of Europe as a result of the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact aggravates in Russia the feeling of vulnerability with unpredictable political implications," Mr. Kokoshin warned, adding that "many spheres of arms limitation and reduction would be severely — and maybe mortally — affected by NATO expansion to the East."

Mr. Kokoshin's written critique even asserted that the United States had "decisively meddled in European politics" by entering World War I on the side of Britain and France.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has often tried to play the role of interlocutor between Russia and the West, sought to strike a moderate tone.

"The wish of our eastern neighbors to join the alliance is a legitimate one," the German leader said, but added, "Sometimes, I'm under the impression that in the West we think too little about the psychological situation in Moscow."

Mr. Perry contended that NATO membership for emerging democracies in Eastern Europe could actually improve Moscow's security in the post-Cold War era.

He said he had told Russian officials that a vibrant, healthy NATO working together with Russia would keep the United States involved in European security, keep Germany bound into the security architecture and avoid isolating Moscow.

"NATO, far from being a threat to Russia, actually contributes to the security of Russia as well as the security of its own members," he said, but added: "When I reached that conclusion, most of the Russians I talked to fell off the cliff." *(Reuters, WP)*



Frank Mauchien/Agence France-Presse

Defense Secretary Perry, left, having a light moment Sunday with Deputy Defense Minister Kokoshin.

U.S. to Take Used European Uranium

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Breaking a long impasse that threatened to undermine some of the Clinton administration's major nuclear nonproliferation efforts, the Energy Department has agreed to take back and store 20 tons of used bomb-grade uranium from European research reactors.

Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary announced this "preferred alternative" for disposing of the material at the conclusion of a lengthy environmental study.

A final decision is to be made next month, the Energy Department said.

The planned decision to take back the fuel over 13 years ends a bitter controversy that at various times pitted the State Department against the Energy Department, the Europeans against the United States and South Carolina against the government.

Operators of the reactors, desperate to unload radioactive waste material for which they had no disposal facilities, had put pressure on the Energy Department by threatening to do two things that would run counter to U.S. nonproliferation policy: reprocess the spent fuel, and keep using weapons-grade uranium instead of switching to lower-grade fuels.

The State Department backed the Europeans, urging Mrs. O'Leary to complete the environmental study and resume taking back fuel, which the Energy Department stopped doing in 1988.

But South Carolina, where most of the material is to be sent, sued the Energy Department to block the shipments.

The Energy Department prevailed in court, and Mrs. O'Leary mollified South Carolina with the promise of jobs by designating the Energy Department's Savannah River, South Carolina, nuclear plant as the site of a multibillion-dollar project to produce tritium, a radioactive gas used in making nuclear weapons.

In announcing the decision, Mrs. O'Leary said that "the Clinton administration has dared to take on what others have allowed to languish for almost a decade, keeping nuclear bomb-grade material out of the hands of terrorists and securing it safely on our shores."

"No national security concern is more important," she said.

"Nice spin," said Joseph R. Egan, a Washington lawyer who represented the reactor operators. "This is a blowout victory for nonproliferation," he said, but "what they didn't put in was that about 20 parties had to bludgeon her with hammers to get it done."

Natural uranium contains less than 1 percent of the isotope U-235, the fissionable material used to produce the chain reaction that powers electricity plants as well as bombs. Uranium for power plants is enriched to about 4 percent U-235. Weapons-grade uranium is about 90 percent U-235.

About two dozen small reactors in Europe have long used weapons-grade fuel instead of commercial grade. The United States has been urging them to convert, paying the cost of developing new fuels and promising to take back the used high-enriched uranium, which originated in this country. But environmental and legal disputes effectively stalled the take-back program for nearly seven years.

New Chairman Elected At AFP News Agency

Reuters

PARIS — Jean Miot, head of the French newspaper proprietors' federation, was elected chairman of the international news agency Agence France-Presse, the agency board said.

The board said Mr. Miot, who had resigned from the AFP board to declare his candidacy on Friday, won the required 12 votes from the 14-member board in the third round of voting on Saturday. The two remaining ballots were blank.

Mr. Miot, 56, who is president of the National Federation of the French Press, defeated the outgoing chairman, Lionel Fleury, and Michel Bassi, head of the state-owned film production company SFP.

Government representatives had blocked Mr. Fleury's re-election in two previous ballots, in the latest of which he had won the votes of representatives of the national and regional press.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé complained to Mr. Fleury on Jan. 16 about AFP's coverage of two news events that embarrassed the government last year, the weekly Le Canard Enchaîné reported.

The newspaper said Mr. Juppé was angered by coverage of a dispute over the conditions under which he rented a luxury apartment from the City of Paris while assistant mayor, and of a wave of public-sector strikes against his welfare plan.

A senior AFP official confirmed the newspaper report, but said Mr. Juppé and Mr. Fleury had parted on good terms.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

French Labor Protests

PARIS — The Communist-oriented General Labor Confederation, seeking to revive discontent that spawned a crippling wave of French public-sector strikes late last year, launches a week of protests against government austerity reforms Monday.

Most other unions have refused to heed the appeal of the country's No. 2 federation, and the protests are expected to climax in large demonstrations rather than stoppages. But the group has called on public sector workers in local administrations to strike Tuesday.

The confederation wants Prime Minister Alain Juppé to withdraw his reforms of the social security system that provides health care, family allowances and pensions. But it has also broadened the focus of the so-called week of action to include such matters as wages and working hours. *(Reuters)*

Spain Opposition Lead

MADRID — Four weeks before Spanish national elections, voters are backing the opposition Popular Party over the governing Socialists by a margin of 10 percentage points, according to two polls.

The Popular Party, led by José María Aznar, is supported by 42 percent of Spaniards expected to vote in the March 3 election, a poll in the Barcelona daily El Periodico said Saturday.

The Socialist Party of Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been in office since 1982, received 31.8 percent support, it said.

A Popular Party poll published Saturday gave the opposition 42 percent, versus 31.5 percent for the Socialists. *(AP)*

Romanian Enters Race

BUCHAREST — Former Prime Minister Petre Roman of Romania, who was forced from office four years ago by street protests against his economic reforms, is challenging President Ion Iliescu in elections planned for this autumn.

Mr. Roman signaled that his campaign would address Romanians' growing frustration with rampant poverty and perceived corruption in government.

"We can no longer tolerate misery, indifference and influence-peddling that have become the characteristics of present authorities," Mr. Roman told more than 1,000 supporters from his Democratic Party on Saturday. *(AP)*

Turk Seeks to Govern

ANKARA (Reuters) — President Suleyman Demirel has designated Mesut Yilmaz, leader of the Motherland Party, to form the government, the Anatolian News Agency reported.

The conservative got the mandate after the acting prime minister, Tansu Ciller, formally gave up her efforts to form a coalition following Mr. Yilmaz's rejection of her offer to form a coalition.

The Motherland Party placed third in inconclusive general elections in December, behind the Islamist Welfare Party and Mrs. Ciller's True Path Party. The Welfare Party found no coalition partners when it sought to form a government.

Calendar

European Union agenda for Monday:

BOLOGNA: Informal meeting of energy ministers.

ANGOLA: Official visit of African Relations Commissioner João de Deus Pinheiro.

LONDON: Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock attends conference on European transport networks.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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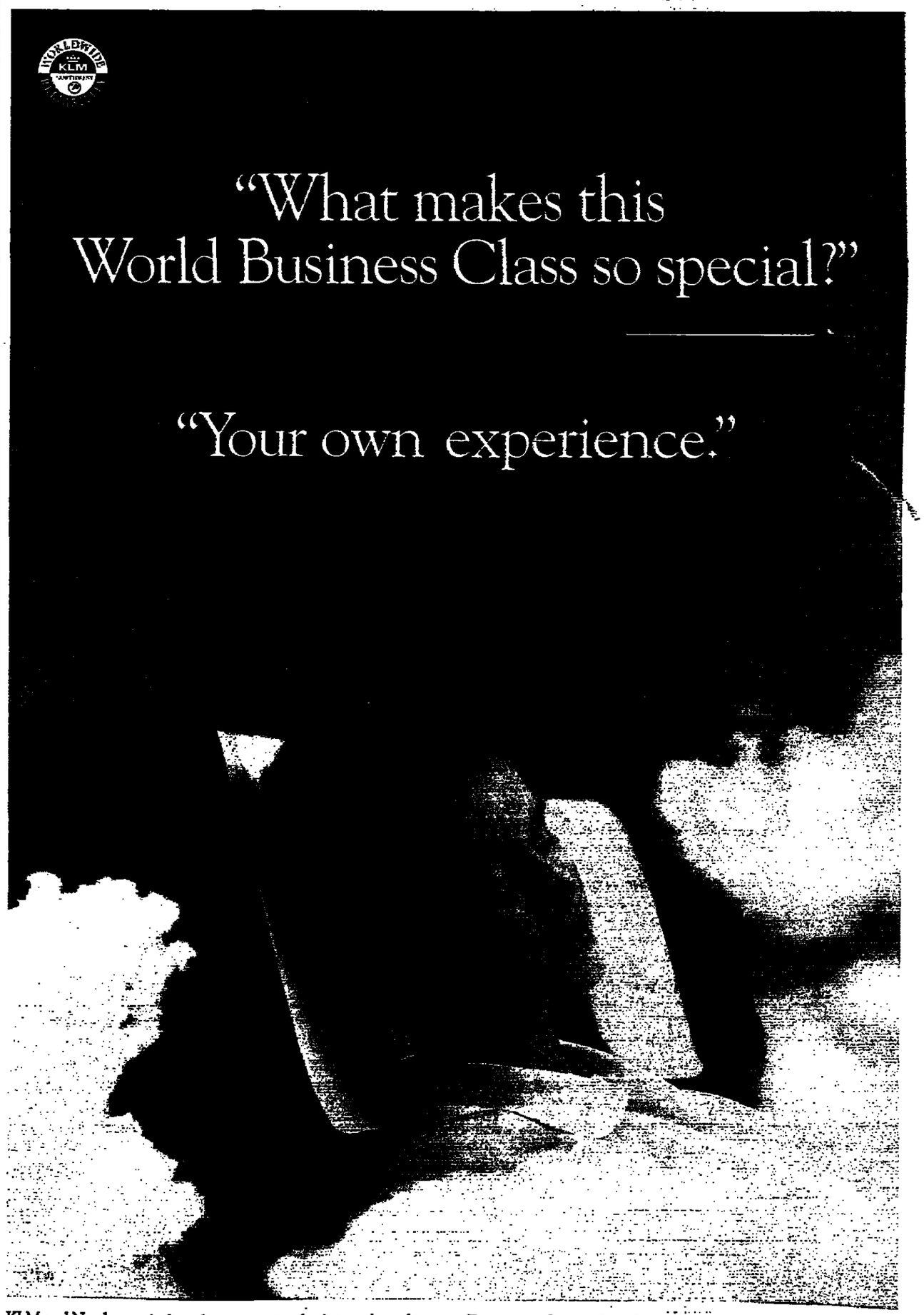
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INTERNATIONAL

Ex-Wife Lied, Simpson Alleges

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In his first sworn account of the events surrounding the murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, O. J. Simpson has alleged to lawyers for the victims' families and estates that his former wife not only abused drugs but also concocted stories of domestic violence in an attempt to abrogate their prenuptial agreement.

During a deposition taken over five days late last month, Mr. Simpson underwent a detailed, and at times contentious, interrogation at the hands of Daniel M. Petrocelli, lead attorney for Mr. Goldman's father, Fred, in the wrongful death suit filed against the former football star.

The 1,534-page transcript of their exchange, which occurred behind closed doors, has been obtained from a source. The explanations and accounts offered by Mr. Simpson while under oath contain a number of previously unknown facts and strikingly different accounts of some of the case's most controversial aspects. These include Mr. Simpson's flight from arrest and the many instances of alleged domestic violence, which Mr. Simpson testified never occurred.

Mr. Simpson also offered versions of events that occurred on the night of the killings and the day after that contradict testimony offered during the double murder trial that ended in his acquittal.

Nothing in Mr. Simpson's deposition differs more strikingly from the impression prosecutors tried to convey during the criminal trial than his sworn characterization of his stormy relationship with his former wife.

Mr. Simpson denied ever having struck or choked his then-wife. He testified that the bruises and contusions visible in photographs of Nicole Simpson taken during their marriage were the result of defensive actions he took to fend off his wife's physical assaults on him during arguments or of her habit of "picking" at her facial blemishes.

Asked repeatedly whether he ever "slapped, struck, hit, strangled, choked, beat or hurt" his then-wife, Mr. Simpson replied over and over with the word "never." This included the 1989 incident after which Mr. Simpson pleaded no contest to charges of spousal battery.

Mr. Petrocelli then asked, "And if Nicole said you did those things to her, she would not be telling the truth?"

Mr. Simpson replied, "Correct."

Shortly afterward, Mr. Petrocelli inquired, "She would write notes to herself or journal entries about your beating her when that didn't occur?"

"Yes, that's correct," Mr. Simpson responded.

Mr. Petrocelli then asked, "Why would she do such things?"

"Because she wanted me to tear up my prenuptial agreement," Mr. Simpson testified, "and I gather her lawyers and her came up with that as a scheme."

Twice during the interrogation, Mr. Simpson alleged that Nicole Simpson was abusing drugs and drinking to excess, behavior he said so concerned him that he raised the issue with her mother, Juditha Brown.

Among the more significant other testimony elicited from Mr. Simpson:

- He made a phone call to his former wife less than two hours before police and prosecutors contend the murders were committed. The existence of that call was never disclosed at his trial. According to Mr. Simpson, he asked to speak with his daughter, Sydney, whose dance recital he had attended earlier in the day. Mr. Simpson testified that he avoided any conversation with Nicole during the call. During the criminal trial, Mr. Simpson's house guest, Brian (Kato) Kaelin, testified that Mr. Simpson was "upset" and "agitated" when he returned from the recital because Nicole had limited his contact with their daughter.
- The onetime actor said he was unable to explain the cuts observed on his hands after the murders and, in fact, contradicted a statement he gave to police investigators the day after the murders concerning the origin of some of them.

In a statement given to Detectives Tom Lange and Philip L. Vannatter, which was never used by prosecutors in court, Mr. Simpson said he cut his hand while rushing to leave his Los Angeles home and again the next day, when he broke a glass in his Chicago hotel room while in distress over learning of his former wife's death.

In the deposition, Mr. Simpson testified that he cut his hand when he picked up a shard of broken glass he saw on the floor of his hotel bathroom, and that he did not know how the water glass was broken.

- Mr. Simpson gave an account of the night of the murders that differs in key details from testimony offered by Mr. Kaelin concerning the period of time between his return from the dance recital and his departure for Los Angeles International Airport to catch a flight to Chicago.
- He denied ever telling a limousine driver, Allan Park, who drove him to the airport, that he overslept and failed to hear Mr. Park when he initially rang the buzzer at his estate. Mr. Park testified twice that that was the explanation Mr. Simpson offered for his tardiness on the night of the murders.

F. Lee Bailey Faces Charge

New York Times Service

OCALA, Florida — A federal judge has held the lawyer F. Lee Bailey in contempt of court and ordered him to spend six months in prison unless he repays $3 million that a client tried on drug charges had agreed to forfeit to the government.

Mr. Bailey, who was on O.J. Simpson's defense team, was given until Feb. 29 to turn over the money to the court and to provide records that would show how he sold and managed shares of stock that are now worth $26 million.

Mr. Bailey testified that he spent about $3 million from the stock profits.

EUROPE: *Kohl Aide Sees a Political Crisis Developing in EU*

Continued from Page 1

tions," said Mr. Schäuble, "and in each of these three issues there is a lot of pessimism. We don't have the answers. And without answers we will have a European political crisis. That will be the reality in Europe over the next 12 to 15 months."

Although he said the crisis would undoubtedly be painful, Mr. Schäuble also stressed that it would ultimately help European leaders to get back on track with monetary union and other issues.

"I think the crisis is both necessary and positive," he explained, adding that it "will give us a chance to discuss the problems and have a chance of resolving them, and we will finally see the alternative options clearly."

When asked whether he agreed with the recent proposal by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, to use clauses in the Maastricht treaty that allow the single currency conditions to be flexibly interpreted to keep to the launch date of January 1999, Mr. Schäuble said only that "I am in favor of 1999, and I believe we must keep to a strict application of the Maastricht criteria."

But a number of European financial and political leaders attending the annual meetings of the World Economic Forum here said privately that France and perhaps even Germany were now seen as unlikely to achieve the Maastricht criteria on time. It therefore seems increasingly probable, they said, that there will be a political decision to interpret the criteria with flexibility.

These same leaders contended, however, that it was essential for politicians to keep insisting on the strictest application of the budget-deficit and other criteria until the last possible moment — early 1998 — when a decision is to be made on which nations qualify for monetary union.

In public declarations here, European leaders used increasingly shrill tones to warn that abandonment of the 1999 deadline could destroy the EU's single market.

"Much will be lost if we don't realize EMU," said Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium. "I don't even think the single market will hold."

Mr. Dehaene and others contended that the collapse of the single market could occur because strong-currency countries might try punitive steps against other EU members in an effort to counter a widening disparity between the Deutsche mark zone of currencies and weaker ones like the lira and the peseta.

The danger is that the mark and strong currencies tied to it, like the Dutch guilder, would appreciate. Exporters in the strong-currency countries would be unable to compete with the others.

Reuters reported that in an interview with the Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany said, "Without monetary union, the mark would come under pressure to appreciate, and that would have consequences for growth and jobs in Germany."

Jacques Santer, the European Commission president, said an EMU collapse would be "a great step backwards, and I don't even know if the single market would survive such a blow."

Chancellor Kohl, meanwhile, also offered a stark warning of the consequences of delaying European monetary union. In weekend remarks in Louvain, Belgium, Mr. Kohl said, "If the drive to continue unification falters then it will not just be a standstill but a reverse," Reuters reported.

"If we are thrown back on the road to Europe," Mr. Kohl continued, "it will be considerably longer than one generation before we have a chance again."

Although his comments echoed earlier statements he has made, they provoked condemnation in Britain, Reuters reported from London. Tristan Garel-Jones, a former minister for Europe, said Mr. Kohl appeared to believe Germany could not be trusted to keep the peace. "The message is clear: you must all do what we say or there will be war," he said in an article in The Sunday Telegraph.

CHINA: *The Leader's New Clothes Reflect His Political Thinking*

Continued from Page 1

gress that is probably, in part, a fig leaf for a push against foreign influence, from children's cartoons to economic news to the Internet.

The manipulation of the press and the use of ideological buzz words may seem obscure, but key phrases often serve as shorthand for broader policy positions and as proxies for factions in the internal jockeying for political power, according to people who have been involved. Given the secretive nature of leadership politics, the use of the official press is often the only glimpse of its workings.

Mr. Jiang's strategy is reminiscent of the campaigns against "bourgeois liberalism" and "spiritual pollution" during the early 1980s. It remains unclear whether the current drive will quickly fade, like the Deng-era campaigns, or last a number of years, like those of the Mao era. And it also is unclear whether Mr. Jiang is motivated by conviction or a desire to shore up his position.

One key indication of the current mood came in late January when newspapers used front-page banner headlines to report Mr. Jiang's speech to leaders of last October's Communist Party plenum. It was the first public mention of a talk that had circulated only inside the party. "Leading Cadres Must Emphasize Politics," the headline declared, and the story said that Mr. Jiang lambasted underlings who "bury their heads in the sands of economic reform and ignore ideological work."

By contrast, Mr. Deng deemphasized ideological rigor and was famous for saying, "Black cat, white cat, what's the difference as long as it catches mice?" Since he cemented himself in power in 1978, Mr. Deng's market-oriented economic policies have given China 10 percent economic growth annually but left Communist ideology in a state of confusion.

Now Mr. Jiang, who also heads the Communist Party and the Central Military Commission, appears to be campaigning to repair the party's image. Mr. Jiang — called "Chairman Jiang" in some headlines — has taken aim at China's media, which have sought to woo audiences by varying content.

In one speech last month, Mr. Jiang exhorted journalists from the army newspaper to be "engineers of the people's minds," warned them not to "waver in the slightest on the principle of upholding the party spirit" and reminded them of Mao's dictum that "it is imperative that statesmen run newspapers."

China's newspapers got the signal and soon were running editorials and articles repeating Mr. Jiang's admonitions.

"We must resist the invasion of corrupt capitalist thinking and safeguard the implementation of the party line," the Liberation Army Daily quoted Mr. Jiang as saying.

Mr. Jiang's stance has galvanized the Communist Party's propaganda department, long under the influence of the anti-reform party elder Deng Liqun.

"It seems every day, another memo drops on our desks from Ding Guangen," the propaganda chief, said an editor of a Beijing daily.

Most recently, the propaganda agency criticized papers for negative reporting, such an article about debts owed to banks. It has gagged reporting on such sensitive topics as imminent increases in the price of salt or the battle to bulldoze migrants' homes on the edge of the capital.

STORM: *Ice, Snow and Cold Thrash the U.S. From Florida to the Great Lakes*

Continued from Page 1

Delaware, 11. In Washington, Mayor Marion Barry asked President Clinton for federal help to dig out of the snow. District officials were sharply criticized for failing to cope with the blizzard of Jan. 7-8, which disrupted life in the capital for a week.

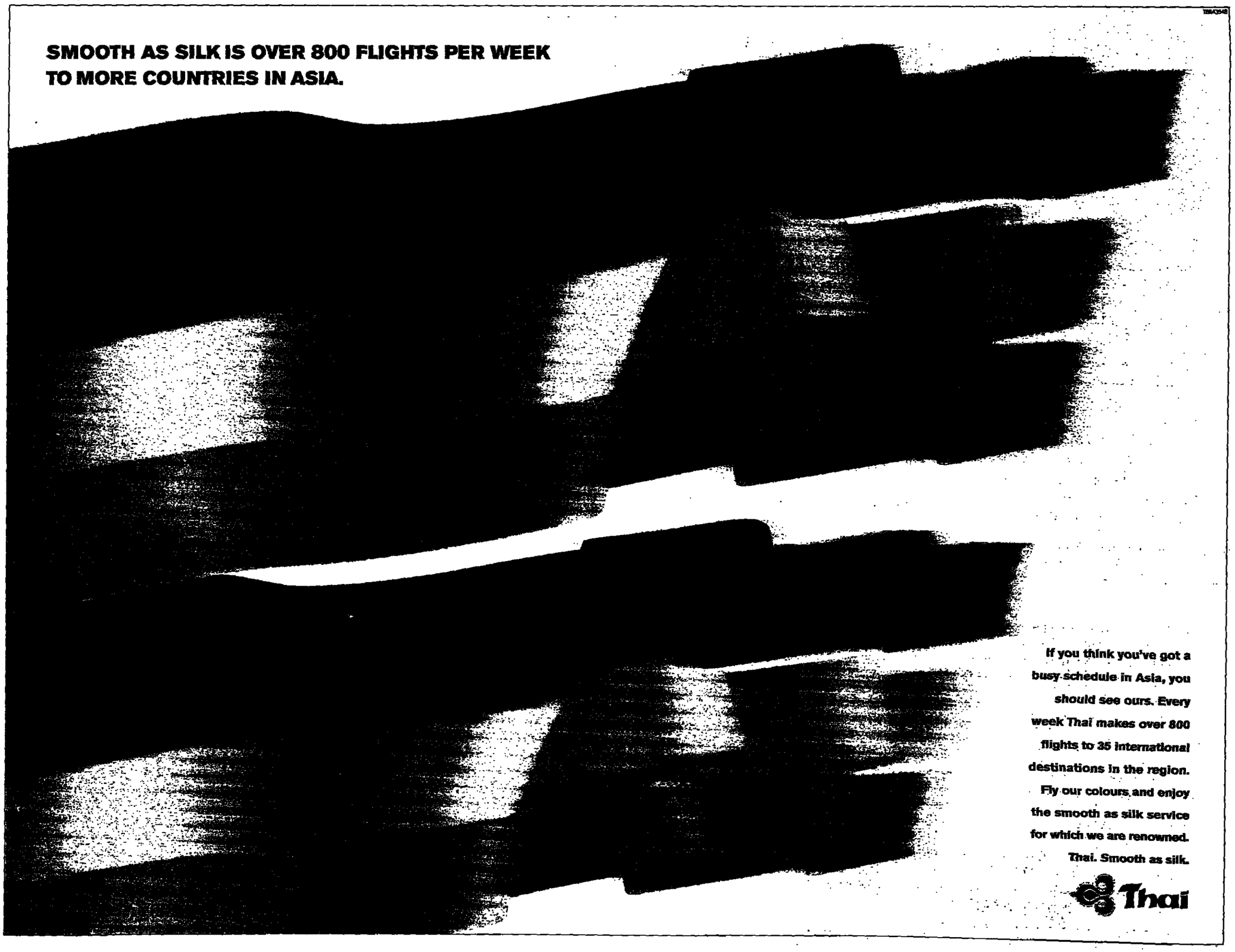
"Washington, D.C., is the nation's capital," the mayor wrote in a letter to the president. "It cannot be allowed to come to a halt again because of snow. Frankly, this city does not have the financial resources to remove snow from our own residential and secondary streets."

In Virginia, 163,000 homes in Newport News, Norfolk and Virginia Beach were without power. Utility officials said that power lines knocked out by ice and falling tree limbs were not expected to be restored for two days.

In Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, readings of 30 to 35 degrees below zero were common.

At least 17 weather-related deaths were reported across the country in the last week.

Halfway through a winter that has seen more than 47 inches of snow in New York and the worst blizzard in 48 years in the Northeast, the storm brought temperatures in the teens and forecasts of bitter cold over the next few days. *(NYT, Reuters)*



Q&A / **Ernesto Zedillo**

Mexico 'Turning Corner'

Ernesto Zedillo inherited the presidency of Mexico in 1994 and with it a major currency and debt crisis, as well as political and labor turmoil and a peasant uprising in the Chiapas region. During a visit to the World Economic Forum being held in the alpine resort of Davos, Switzerland, he discussed the outlook for his country with Jonathan Gage and Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How far has Mexico come one year after the debt crisis that sent the peso plunging and shook confidence in markets around the world?

A. Fortunately, the situation today is very different from that of one year ago. We have established a very strong stabilization program and are now on our way to economic recovery. Our current account had a $29 billion deficit in 1994, and equilibrium in 1995; our economy contracted by 8 percent in 1995. This year we expect recovery and growth of 3 percent. Inflation in 1995 was 50 percent, and this year we will cut it in half. We are also moving ahead with structural changes, social security reform and privatization.

Q. What would have happened if you had not received a $50 billion emergency bailout from the U.S. Treasury and the International Monetary Fund?

A. Everybody would have been in deep trouble. Banks would have had trouble funding themselves with interbank lines and that probably would have triggered a real shock in our system and in the whole world financial system.

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Q. How much of your $20 billion U.S. Treasury line have you drawn down, and how much of your $17 billion IMF credit?

A. We have drawn down $12.5 billion from the Treasury and repaid $2 billion of that already. And we have drawn $12.9 billion from the IMF.

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Q. And what is Mexico's current external debt profile?

A. We have $85 billion of gross foreign debt minus zero coupon bonds, making for $75 billion of net external debt. Of that we have $12 billion of 1996 repayments falling due, of which half is the World Bank and other multilateral institutions and of the other $6 billion we have already paid $1.3 billion back this year.

Q. All of this turnaround has come at a tremendous social and political cost, hasn't it?

A. The social cost Mexico suffered in 1995 in terms of a rise in unemployment. But from Day One I also stated an agenda for political reform, with three basic elements: electoral reform, constitutional reform to reinforce the judiciary, and a new federalism to make for more decentralization in our regions.

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Q. Speaking of regions, you had terrible violence in the Chiapas rebellion. How have you dealt with that?

A. There was very painful violence for five days at the beginning of 1994, and fortunately not since then. I decided to send the army and re-establish the rule of law, and we have had negotiations since April 1995, and now we even have the first set of agreements.

Q. Your predecessor's brother is on trial in connection with murder. Yet, some of Raúl Salinas's friends are still inside your government; they are around. Do you not fear them?

A. This sad event was a terrible blow for our country. But we are fully committed to the rule of law, of nobody being above the law And no, I don't feel threatened.

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Q. Where is former President Salinas? He is said to be living in Cuba.

A. I don't know. I read that in the newspapers.

Q. When did you last speak with President Salinas?

A. In December 1994. Not since then.

•

Q. You are here in Davos meeting world leaders. What is your message to them?

A. I would like to stress that Mexico is turning the corner. This is thanks to a strongly disciplined stabilization program and the financial support package we received. And in no moment did I believe we should abandon our economic modernization and reform program. And economic change, to be effective has to be accompanied by a process of political liberalization and the rule of law.



Oleg Popov/Reuters

A Muslim family watching government forces parading Sunday in the Gorazde stadium. The unit led the defense of the city against a siege by Bosnian Serbs.

Early Elections Foreseen in Israel

A Delicate Decision for Peres

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's major newspapers reported Sunday that Prime Minister Shimon Peres has virtually decided to advance national elections to May, and will make the announcement within two weeks.

Mr. Peres evidently reached the decision at an economic summit meeting in Davos, Switzerland, after concluding that no breakthrough was imminent in Israel's talks with Syria, and that his chances of victory would only diminish with time.

The coordinated leak of the early elections came as Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher arrived in Jerusalem from Belgrade on Sunday for yet another shuttle between Israel and Syria, suggesting that one purpose Mr. Peres might have had in spreading the report of early elections was to put new pressure on President Hafez Assad to agree to a meeting with Mr. Peres.

Senior officials in Mr. Peres's Labor Party have said that such a meeting, which would mark a major breakthrough in the Israeli-Syrian dealings, was the one factor that would still persuade Mr. Peres to delay elections to October. But the slow progress of the American-brokered talks outside Washington has left little chance of such a meeting.

Though there was no public comment from Washington on the likelihood of advanced elections, there was speculation in the Israeli press that the Clinton administration was probably unhappy that the latest round of talks, in which Washington invested considerable effort, would be effectively suspended, even if meetings continued.

Mr. Peres's more immediate political problem is a charge by the Likud opposition and its leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, that he is seeking to capitalize on the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. In the days after the assassination last Nov. 4, Mr. Peres said he would not hold elections until the term of Mr. Rabin's government ran out in October.

Asked about Mr. Netanyahu's accusations in a television interview Saturday, Mr. Peres said: "The Likud has always said that we have no mandate, that this government is not legitimate, that we have no majority and we have no right to decide. So how come he has suddenly changed his mind?"

There has been considerable speculation in recent weeks that Mr. Peres was ready to move up the vote. The Likud Party has been acting as if the decision is definite, and newspapers on Sunday carried Likud advertisements attacking the government as if the campaign had begun.

Labor leaders have advanced several reasons, in addition to the slow pace of negotiations with Syria, for the decision to push up the vote.

The main one is that Mr. Peres is continuing to show a strong lead over Mr. Netanyahu in public-opinion polls.

The Labor Party also expects that the success of the Palestinian elections, and the anticipation that Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, will soon lift portions of the Palestinian Covenant calling for the destruction of Israel, will convince voters that Labor's peace policies are working.

Jordan Prime Minister

Agence France-Presse

AMMAN, Jordan — Foreign Minister Abdel Karim Kabariti was appointed Sunday to replace Zeid ibn Shaker as Jordan's prime minister. The royal palace announced that King Hussein named Mr. Kabariti after Mr. Shaker handed in the resignation of his year-old cabinet.

Cargo Plane Crash Kills 21 in Paraguay

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — A cargo plane crashed near this capital Sunday, killing at least 21 people and damaging 17 homes, airport officials and radio reports said.

Officials at Silvio Pettirossi Airport said that the DC-8 of the Colombian airline Líneas Aéreas del Caribe was en route to Campinas, Brazil.

Many of the victims on the ground were children and their parents who were attending a volleyball practice in the town where the plane crashed 11 miles (17 kilometers) from Asunción, according to radio reports.

BOSNIA: *U.S. Arrives With Carrots and Sticks*

Continued from Page 1

eventual diplomatic recognition for Mr. Milosevic's Serbia and of support for Croatia's desire to integrate quickly with Europe and join NATO's Partnership for Peace.

America can withhold as well as provide, the officials stress, saying that Mr. Christopher was not shy about repeating the disadvantages of noncompliance with Dayton.

But his first trip, timed to the deadline for the withdrawal of troops to agreed lines, has not been an unalloyed success, even with America's closest allies, the Bosnian Muslims.

Before his trip, Mr. Christopher gave major emphasis to two issues on which Sarajevo has been out of compliance with Dayton since Jan. 19: the presence of 200 to 400 foreign Muslim fighters and trainers, many of them from Iran, and the holding of prisoners.

While the Muslims are estimated to hold only 20 previously registered prisoners (down in the last 10 days from several hundred), and the Croats and the Serbs each hold another 40, the Tarcin Prison in Tuzla was just discovered to hold 88 more prisoners. There are thought to be many other unregistered prisoners held by all sides.

While Mr. Izetbegovic has again promised to send home all foreign forces, he refused in his meeting with Mr. Christopher to set a deadline for doing so. And he complained bitterly about lack of reconstruction aid, about the performance of Carl Bildt, the Swede in charge of civilian implementation of the Dayton accord, and about the behavior of NATO troops.

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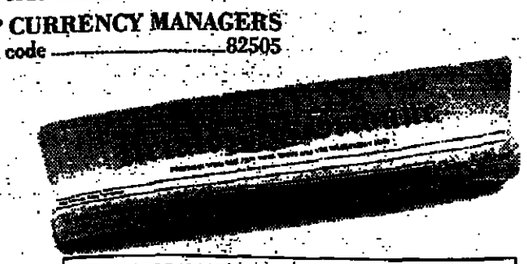
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

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Calm the Taiwan Strait

With the Cold War over and East Asia booming, arguments over the status of Taiwan might seem the relics of another era. Sadly, they are not. A sudden surge of Chinese belligerence has made Taiwan one of the most volatile issues facing the world. Before the issue turns into a dangerous crisis, political leaders in Beijing, Washington and Taipei need to step back from confrontational policies and put Taiwan back into perspective.

For the better part of a year, China has been campaigning against attempts by Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, to win back some of the international recognition that Taiwan lost two decades ago when most of the world accepted Beijing's claim to be the legal government of China. The mainland has conducted military maneuvers and missile tests off the island's coast to pressure Mr. Lee.

China should end this intimidation at once. Politicians in Taipei should stop indulging their voters and provoking the mainland with symbolic campaigns for international recognition and concentrate instead on building and protecting the freedoms and autonomy that Taiwan already enjoys.

Republicans in the U.S. Congress, for their part, should refrain from inflammatory gestures like inviting Taiwan leaders to Washington. Such official invitations call into question America's commitment to recognize only one China. The Clinton administration must calmly, firmly and consistently remind Beijing that America's one-China commitment is explicitly premised on the mainland's peaceful conduct toward Taiwan.

Taiwan is now neither an independent country nor a province governed by Beijing. After Chiang Kai-shek lost the Chinese civil war in 1949, he fled to Taiwan and grandiosely proclaimed his administration the government of all China. For Cold War reasons, America went along with this fiction until 1979, when it shifted American recognition to the Communist regime in Beijing. That left Taiwan in diplomatic limbo, since Beijing insisted that any country recognizing the mainland regime break relations with Taiwan.

There increasingly is a case to be made for Taiwan's independence. Taiwan has not been ruled by China for most of the last century. It has a different political and economic system, and its people enjoy a freedom and affluence that many rightly fear could not survive under Communist rule.

But at least for now the costs of pressing for independence would exceed the potential gains. The most obvious cost is the very real risk of Chinese military attack. A showdown now over Taiwan independence would also almost surely bring a rupture in relations between the United States and China. Given China's huge population, nuclear status and rapidly developing economy, such a crisis would have global implications.

Beijing, Taipei and Washington should lower the volume of the debate and avoid forcing issues that are best left alone for now. Beijing should stop flaunting its preparations for imminent military action. Taipei should stop pretending that it can somehow redefine its international status without provoking a reaction from Beijing. The White House and congressional leaders should agree to jointly counsel restraint on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Such a formula would allow Taiwan to hold on to and develop what it cares about most — its freer, more prosperous way of life. It would allow Beijing to coexist with Taiwan without forfeiting its claims to eventual sovereignty. It would give American political leaders of both parties a chance to help preserve Taiwan's freedoms without wrecking relations with Beijing.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Assessing Sri Lanka

The bombings in Colombo demand a showing of solidarity against terrorism. Sri Lanka is no routine police state. With a government committed to democracy, ethnic harmony and social justice, it has sought to provide political space for minority Tamil elements to express their very real grievances. It has also tried to restrain the human rights abuses that it has been drawn into by the familiar brutalizing rigors of civil war. For the government's pains, the so-called Tamil Tigers — a guerrilla group representing the most radical, independence-seeking slice of Tamil nationalism — sent a suicide squad to Colombo for an assault on the central bank. The gang got only to the gate, but it killed more than 70 innocent people.

At Jaffna in December the government, dominated by the mostly Buddhist Sinhalese majority, had won what it chose to celebrate as a turning-point victory in its 12-year struggle against insurgents of the mainly Hindu Tamil minority. President Chandrika Kumaratunga promptly offered the Tigers amnesty and a dialogue if they would accept a "substantial surrender of arms" and her proposals for devolution of power to regional councils. Enough moderate Tamils showed favor for this package to allow outsiders to believe that it was a reasonable offer. To the Tigers, however, that may have been proof of its disqualification. Their leader rejected the government package. The bombings in Colombo followed.

"Negotiate" — this is the familiar advice that outsiders offer the parties in ethnic and civil wars. It rides on the assumption that the parties are ultimately competent to recognize their self-interest in compromise. Advice like this cracks, however, when the two sides are as far apart as the sovereignty-asserting Sri Lankan government and the independence-demanding Tamil rebels. Then it falls to the United States and others to determine whether the government offers a serious path to civic peace, whether the insurgents answer responsibly and, if war continues, whether the two sides respect its rules.

The sequence that included the explosions in Colombo confirms that the government in Sri Lanka comes much closer to meeting these crucial standards than do the Tamil terrorists. There should be no hesitation in condemning their criminal acts.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rocks, Goats, Flags

It should not have taken urgent telephone calls from Bill Clinton to pull Greece and Turkey back from military conflict over two uninhabited rocks in the Aegean Sea last week. Athens and Ankara are NATO allies, and President Clinton has more serious issues to handle. Matters almost reached a flash point because weak prime ministers in both capitals tried to preempt their nationalist rivals while demagogic press campaigns played off nearly a millennium of Greek-Turkish rivalry. Warships, airplanes and commandos were already positioning themselves for battle when the White House and the State Department worked out an agreement for both sides to withdraw their military forces.

The underlying dispute remains unresolved, and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke has agreed to mediate a more lasting settlement.

The immediate issue involves four hectares of rocky outcroppings six kilometers off the Turkish coast. Both nations claim sovereignty. The Greeks call the island group Imia, and the Turks call it Kardak. Its only inhabitants are 12 goats. The incident heated up after Turkish journalists flew there by helicopter to tear down a Greek flag and replace it with a Turkish one. The Greek navy then restored Greece's colors, and matters escalated from there.

Many other countries with overlapping territorial claims manage them without military confrontation. This conflict was dormant for nearly half a century. It reappeared now largely because neither Greek nor Turkish leaders felt strong enough to resist pressures for military action until Washington intervened.

Greece is now led by Prime Minister Costas Simitas, who took over from the ailing Andreas Papandreou last month. Mr. Simitas is a Socialist with a reputation for pragmatism, but he is under pressure from both right and left to extend Greek territorial claims in the eastern Aegean region.

In Turkey, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller rules as a caretaker after elections that resulted in big gains for an Islamic nationalist party. She now characterizes the mutual withdrawal as a Turkish victory. But there is no credit due anyone save the mediators in this reckless little showdown over rocks, goats and flags.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Hear the Nuances in Beijing's Line on Taiwan

By Ralph A. Cossa

HONOLULU - The recent speech by Li Peng, China's prime minister, on "Accomplishing the Great Cause of the Reunification of the Motherland" deserves to be read.

Taiwan authorities and political analysts had little positive to say about the speech, focusing on Mr. Li's refusal to renounce the use of force and his "condescending" references to Taiwan's presidential election next month.

Mr. Li once again refused to rule out use of force; no surprise there. He did so in this context: "We have always advocated the use of peaceful means to realize the motherland's reunification, but we have never undertaken to give up the use of force. Our not giving up the use of force is not directed against our compatriots in Taiwan but against the schemes of foreign forces to interfere with China's reunification and bring about Taiwan independence."

He used the phrase "peaceful reunification" no less than eight times.

Mr. Li said that Beijing welcomed "various political parties and people of various circles in Taiwan to exchange views related to cross-strait relations and peaceful reunification with us."

His comments on the Taiwan election can be seen as a signal of its acceptance by China. He said: "No matter how the ways of producing a leader in Taiwan may change, the fact that Taiwan is a part of China's territory will not change, and the fact that the leader in Taiwan is only the leader of a region will not change."

Mr. Li's words make clear that China is not objecting to Taiwan's presidential election as such, but to the trend toward a declaration of independence that Beijing perceives in the political process. "We fully respect the lifestyle of Taiwan compatriots and their desire to become their own masters," as long as it is done within the context of "one country, two systems."

Significant was the admission that "the most fundamental condition for settling the Taiwan issue is to properly handle China's own affairs." Chinese "must uphold Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, and build China into a modern country whose political situation is stable, whose economy develops in a sustained manner, whose society progresses comprehensively and whose comprehensive national strength is powerful."

In short, China must get its own economic and political house in order before it can "complete the great cause of China's reunification." This is precisely what Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui has been saying. Both sides understand that reunification is a long-term goal. Beijing appears willing to wait, as long as Taipei does not foreclose the possibility by declaring "independence."

It is not my intention to praise Mr. Li's speech as a significant peace overture or even as a major change in China's heavy-handed approach; it is neither. But, like a similar address a year ago by President Jiang Zemin, which was frequently cited in Mr. Li's presentation, there are potential olive branches and other twigs on which to build a more constructive relationship, if Taiwan continues to pay lip service to the "one country, two systems" formula.

The speech reflects Beijing's mounting fear that Mr. Lee will tear this fig leaf away, thus forcing China to take actions that it recognizes will have disastrous consequences for both sides.

If current political forecasts hold true and President Lee is re-elected next month, his first order of business should be to reread the Jiang and Li speeches. He should search for common ground on which to re-establish meaningful dialogue aimed at defusing tensions and paving the way for an eventual peaceful reunification.

The writer is executive director of Pacific Forum CSIS, a policy research institute affiliated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Dealing With Russia's Military, for Lack of Political Partners

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense William J. Perry slowly spins a gossamer web of hope to enmesh the Russian military in a cooperative relationship strong enough to withstand the political turmoil of this double-election year in Washington and Moscow.

This strategy lay behind Mr. Perry's stubborn, ultimately successful courtship of the Russian military to join the international force of peacekeepers in Bosnia. And he is betting that Russian participation in upcoming NATO-sponsored maneuvers is gradually eroding Moscow's suspicions of NATO.

Watch what Russia's soldiers do, not what Russia's politicians and diplomats say in the coming year, Mr. Perry suggested in an interview at the Pentagon the other day:

"The military has a big influence on what the political opinion in Moscow is, and by working with the military on a day-to-day basis, on real operations, operations they see as being in their security interest, we've changed their thinking."

In Mr. Perry's emphasis I hear an echo of the unspoken gloom that the Clinton administration feels about the triumph of anti-reform candidates in the parliamentary elections next December. That gloom extends to Boris Yeltsin's dwindling chances in June's presidential balloting as well.

Mr. Perry does not try to gloss over the "exceedingly difficult transition" in Russia. His point is that it is both possible and necessary for the West to remain engaged with any government that respects the rules of democracy. "Whatever happens in the government, the military generally remains the continuity as you go from one administration to another ... We don't believe you can or should try to control the outcome of elections in any other country."

Senior U.S. officials now say — in effect, although not in words — that American-Russian relations can survive Mr. Yeltsin's ouster in June if it comes to that. Washington also is resigned to working with the new Duma to keep nuclear arms reductions on track.

"I expect the Russian Ministry of Defense to strongly support the START-2 treaty in the Duma debate," Mr. Perry said. He added that his counterpart, General Pavel Grachev, "told me that very clearly," as did other members of the Russian general staff.

Mr. Perry has been particularly spidery with General Grachev, whom he has met more often than any other defense minister. Despite General Grachev's initial surly, negative reactions, Mr. Perry persisted in pushing Russia to join the U.S.-led peace force in Bosnia. He eventually got a brigade of Russian troops under the U.S. command there.

The big reason to have them involved, he said, was "to get them to become a part of the security force that was going to deal with the biggest security issue in Europe since the Cold War. It is important to have Russia working with NATO, with the United States, to solve security problems."

Mr. Perry then broadened his point: "We don't deal with Russian concerns by jawboning them and by debating NATO expansion with them ... The way to deal with it is by demonstrating that NATO is a positive and constructive force."

At their last meeting, General Grachev "agreed not only to participate in but to sponsor" a military exercise this summer in the Partnership for Peace program that links NATO members to Russia and former Soviet republics and satellites. The maneuver is to be held in Ukraine.

Mr. Perry is the first to say there is no guarantee that his web-spinning will work. But his patient, quiet creation of connective tissue between military establishments may be the last best hope available to him. This effort is a measure of just how dark the storm clouds over Moscow have become.

The Washington Post.

Why the War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda Is Necessary

By Thomas L. Friedman

KIBUYE, Rwanda — Nothing quite prepares you for the beauty of Kibuye. The village nestles on a terraced hillside over Lake Kivu, the huge volcanic lake in the heart of Central Africa. Streams and waterfalls course through the hills. Not far from here, among the cloud-shrouded volcanoes, Dian Fossey researched "Gorillas in the Mist." On a promontory jutting into the lake is a large Catholic church built of stone, surrounded by tall banana trees.

And that is where the beauty stops.

Behind the church is a deep hole, and down in it are five members of Physicians for Human Rights, exhuming a mass grave, one of dozens that scar Rwanda from the fever of genocide that broke out here in April 1994.

Thousands of Tutsi and Hutu had come to the church thinking that this was God's house and it would protect them from rampaging Hutu extremists. They were slaughtered between the pews, hacked to death in the reflection of the stained-glass windows and then buried beneath the banana trees.

Their bodies have long since decomposed, but relatives can sometimes identify family members from clothing fragments still on the skeletons. Some of the bones speak for themselves, like the pair of hands that were found sliced in a straight line along the knuckles. The victim must have been holding up his hands, trying to shield his face, when a machete was brought down on him with enormous force. Some 4,000 people were murdered in this spot alone — 500,000 in all Rwanda.

This dig is part of a big effort by the UN International Criminal Tribunal to track down the perpetrators of the Rwanda genocide. Thirty-five investigators and 10 prosecutors are collecting witness testimony and forensic evidence to convict the leaders of this massacre. Eight have been indicted so far.

But can such a tribunal really make a difference? In talking to the villagers here who survived the massacre, it is clear that while they want justice, they want it now. They still see murderers walking free. But the war crimes tribunal is laboriously slow. It needs to build an air-tight case according to international law. The villagers want an eye for an eye. The tribunal wants habeas corpus. There is a misfit.

Moreover, the whole purpose of a war crimes tribunal is to assign individual guilt for the genocide, so that people here won't assign collective guilt, so that every Tutsi won't treat every Hutu as a mass murderer. But there are so many individuals involved.

I visited the women's prison in the Rwandan capital, Kigali. As you enter the large courtyard some 400 Rwandan women, many with suckling babies at their breasts, are huddled in small groups along the walls, their heads shaved. They range from grandmothers to teenagers. Many of them are knitting, with balls of brightly colored yarn spooled at their feet.

It could be a village scene from anywhere in Rwanda — except that most of these women are accused of genocide. Many are accused of murdering other women and their children with machetes. These are not killers in jackboots or maniacs with long-range artillery. These are mothers.

If you start prosecuting war crimes in such a tribal conflict, in which so many people are involved, where do you stop? But if you don't do it, and known mass murderers go free, how will it stop?

That second question leads me to conclude that you have to go through this exercise, even if it means that only the 200 lead perpetrators are caught, tried and convicted. It is critical that people here see that you cannot just kill with impunity — that someone is watching.

"Killing with impunity has been part of the tradition in this country," said Kabera Asiel, governor of Kibuye. "No one ever repents. They only want to kill again. We have to eradicate this culture of impunity."

That culture ran so deep here that when the Hutu majority first started massacring Tutsi, the Hutu-run Rwandan television showed massacres on the evening news. It never occurred to anyone that the film might become evidence in a war crimes tribunal.

That is why this tribunal has to happen. Because even if it nets only a few people at the very top, you can at least hope that the next time, someone, somewhere, might think twice about joining in on a massacre. If you've done that, you've done a lot.

The New York Times.

How to Get the Peace Train All the Way to Damascus at Last

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — Warren Christopher is about to embark on his 17th ascent to Damascus. The number of his visits and hours of talk with Hafez Assad surpass even those of Henry Kissinger. He deserves a place of honor in the Guinness Book of Records as a champion of marathon diplomacy.

The peace negotiations between Syria and Israel are entering their fifth year. The second round of the tripartite Syria-Israel-United States talks at the Wye Plantation in Maryland ended with an announcement of improved atmospherics and a promise of more intensive and explicit discussions.

Understandably, after 50 years of war the mills of peace grind slowly. However, the warming of the diplomatic climate is no substitute for chilly progress on substance. Civilized conduct of negotiations, even between fierce adversaries, is a time-honored custom of diplomatic discourse and not a favor to be rewarded.

The issues to be settled are laid out on the negotiating table, standing, as the late and regretted Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin used to say, on four legs: withdrawal from Syrian territory to boundaries of peace; full normalization of relations; fair distribution of water resources; supervised safeguards against surprise attack and ballistic assault — with the whole table covered by a timetable of implementation in stages.

What are the hurdles? Primarily, deep-rooted distrust, and differences of contrasting mentality, ideology and national experience. Time, tolerance, strict observation of treaty obligations and growing contacts may eventually bridge all that. Before it can happen, the two sides must resolve concrete disputes. The most difficult seems to be about the peace boundary.

At present, Syria insists on total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights to the pre-1967 lines; Israel would have to abandon its flourishing settlements, evacuate its strategic strongholds at the gateway to Damascus and expose the inhabitants of Galilee again to the risks of Syrian bombardment, and the interior of the country to missile attack. The Syrian demand is for Israel a non-negotiable proposition. It is not a hurdle that can be bypassed but an insurmountable obstruction on the road to peace.

Solution of the territorial issue is closely linked to an agreement on the nature of the relations of peace. Until now, Syria has refrained from specifying its position. Israel cannot content itself with less than a structure of normal relations, formalized by the exchange of diplomatic missions and enlivened by the flow of trade and traffic over open borders.

The depth of withdrawal depends not only on normalization but also on the reliability of the security arrangements and the guaranteed availability of Israel's water resources.

Parallel with but linked to the Syrian-Israeli track runs the Syrian-American track. President Assad seeks to refurbish his rather tarnished relationship with the United States. He is well aware that in addition to conclusion of peace with Israel, Syria must cease to support international terrorism and narcotics traffic if it wants to become eligible for American assistance to its lagging economy and gain Washington's benevolence toward its special interests in Lebanon.

The attainment of peace between Syria and Israel is one of the top issues on Washington's international agenda. After an extended period of hesitation, the Clinton administration seems to have reached the conclusion that this aim can be attained only by energetic and uninterrupted U.S. participation in the negotiations.

Assuming that the interests of Syria and Israel in the conclusion of peace coincide, the roadblocks can be removed if they are prepared to:

- Turn the Wye talks from procedural probings to substantive discussions between plenipotentiaries, accelerating and streamlining the negotiations and keeping them secluded in one place.
- Exchange tentative position papers, valid only upon consent on all parts of the agreement, serving as the basis for a framework accord.
- Specify the nature of the American contribution. Seek a U.S. commitment to act as guarantor of respect of the terms of the peace treaty and not only as witness to its signing. This would add a solid confidence-building block.
- Desist at this stage from emphasizing a vision of the Middle East destined to become a region flowing with milk and honey, and from presenting the future of Israeli-Syrian relations as a cornucopia of joint ventures. Given the endemic rivalries in the area, the first ambition is unrealistic and the second premature.
- Recall that the June 4, 1967, line resulted from Syria's violation of the armistice agreement concluded with Israel in 1949, which obliged it to withdraw behind the international boundary. All treaties between Israel and its neighbors are founded on the international boundaries drawn after World War I.

With a reasonable amount of compromise by Syria and Israel and an ample supply of American diplomatic fuel, the peace train may still make it to Damascus station this year.

The writer is a former director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Senate Antics

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] The silver mine owners and their allies in the United States Senate seem determined to strip that body of dignity. The moonshine free coinage measure passed by the Senate was rejected by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. To retaliate, the Senate Finance Committee struck out all but the enacting clause of the House Tariff Bill, substituted their own moonshine measure and again reported it. As nobody dreamed that the tariff bill could be passed, the proceeding reminds one of children's antics.

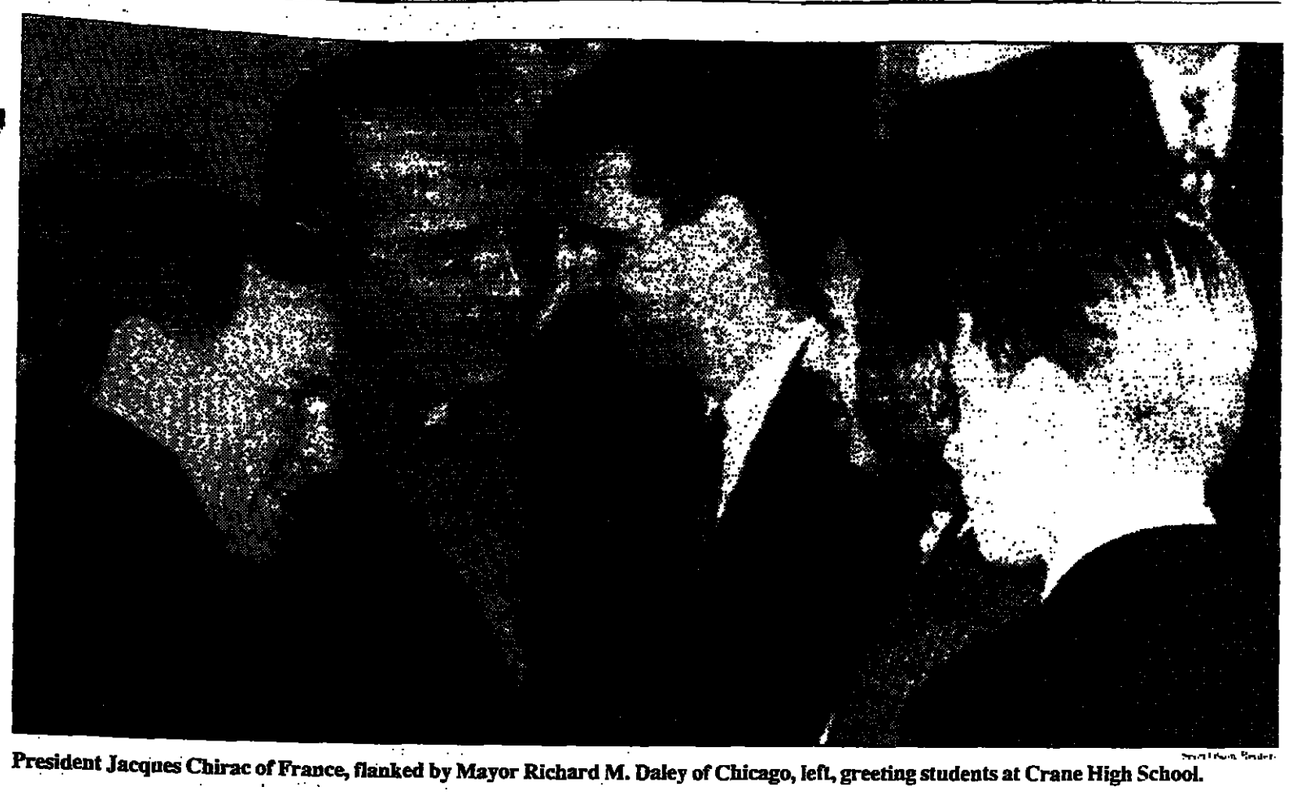
1921: Newsprint Ruin

LONDON — The "Globe" has been consolidated with the "Pall Mall Gazette" under the name of the "Pall Mall Gazette and Globe." The "Globe" has been published for 117 years. In the 'nineties it was London's greatest newspaper, but of late it lost much of its reputation. Three metropolitan newspapers are for sale, owing to the high cost of newsprint. In 1919 publishers had to take long-term contracts for newsprint, and as a result they are now forced to pay 50 per cent more than if they had not signed these contracts.

1946: Unhurried King

LISBON — Spanish Monarchist sources said that a meeting between Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, and Generalissimo Francisco Franco will only be at the request of the latter. They said Don Juan was in no hurry and might remain three months or longer in Portugal. Monarchist circles were confident that a plebiscite would return the ex-King to power, but Republicans felt that a return of the monarchy would only be temporary.

INTERNATIONAL



President Jacques Chirac of France, flanked by Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago, left, greeting students at Crane High School.

Chirac Plays for American Hearts and Minds

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — When the president of France came calling in Chicago, John Bryan, the head of Sara Lee, praised him for once receiving an unusual but special honor: a certificate of honor from Howard Johnson's "for artistry in making banana splits."

Making banana splits was not all that Jacques Chirac did when he worked as a part-time counterman while studying at Harvard University in the 1950s. Over lunch, he told Mr. Bryan and 500 other members of Chicago's business and political elite that Howard Johnson's "also had a very good turkey sandwich, which I did very very well." The audience loved it.

When Gloria Scoby, a senior executive with Crain's Publications, presented him with a gift of appreciation, Mr. Chirac kissed both her cheeks, saying, "I'm in the habit, when given a gift by a very nice-looking girl, to kiss her."

And in his toast at a dinner in his honor at the Art Institute of Chicago, Mr. Chirac lauded Chicago as "a city whose nobility and grandeur are the symbol of America which has made us dream and which still makes us dream."

Out in the country, away from the corridors of power, Mr. Chirac tried to come across as a man of the people. It is all part of his campaign, as he uses his slang-tinged English, to sell himself and his country to Americans.

After all, how many world leaders could go on CNN's "Larry King Live," as Mr. Chirac did during a visit to New York last fall, and reminisce about the time he worked in an Anheuser-Busch factory in St. Louis and the time he produced a French newspaper about the Port of New Orleans?

And who would expect the president of France to invite a group of American journalists to dine at a New York steak house, as Mr. Chirac did last fall, order a couple of beers and tell one of his female guests to choose the wines for the table?

On Friday, Mr. Chirac, who spent 18 years as mayor of Paris, took his motorcade to Crane High School set in the midst of the housing projects on Chicago's West Side.

With Mayor Richard M. Daley at his side, Mr. Chirac listened intently as educators, parents and students explained how a special training program brought parents and teachers together to nurture inner-city students and teach them how to get jobs.

Mr. Chirac wanted to know how many schools used the training program, how many students were involved, what percentage of students dropped out before graduation and the extent of the drug problem.

At the end of the 75-minute encounter, Laparis Thompson, a parent, said, "If you want to fly us to France, we'll do that, too."

"I'll think about it," Mr. Chirac replied. "It would probably be useful, but it would be a hard job to convince our teachers."

But Mr. Chirac's main mission in coming to Chicago a day after his state visit to Washington was to persuade American business executives to buy French. He was so eager to come that when snow threatened to close Andrews Air Force Base and prevent his midmorning departure from Washington on Friday, he decided to leave after the formal state dinner at the White House after midnight on Thursday night, arriving at his Chicago hotel at 5:30 A.M.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have confidence in France and in the winning cards we hold," Mr. Chirac told his audience at lunch. He said the per capita growth of exports was higher in France than in the United States or Japan.

The economic stakes are high. French-American economic competition has become so cutthroat that France felt compelled last year to expel a number of Americans who were accused of spying on its economy.

Spying by the CIA helped the United States beat out France for a billion-dollar satellite and communications system in the Amazon.

■ CIA Delayed Release of Spying Report

The release of a CIA report on U.S. spying operations in Paris was delayed because of President Chirac's recent visit, U.S. News and World Report reported Saturday, according to Agence France-Presse.

In its Feb. 12 edition, the magazine said the CIA report aiming to clarify how the spy operations were exposed last year was to be released last week. But officials decided to postpone it.

"It would not be very diplomatic to greet Chirac with headlines about spying in Paris," the magazine quoted an administration official as saying.

Niger's Coup Represents Return to Normal

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

NIAMEY, Niger — In a courtyard in this capital, a spokesman at army headquarters busies himself explaining how the military will bring a "march toward democracy."

A week after a coup that overthrew the country's first democratically elected president, the expression of cocky relaxation worn by young soldiers sitting in the shade, idly fingering their automatic weapons, suggests that they are already relishing being in charge.

It is a taste acquired through long experience. After only three turbulent years of experimentation with Western-style democracy out of 36 years of independence from France, Niger's coup, for many here accustomed to military rule, was above all a return to normal.

[A national council convened to help plan the return to civilian rule said the military leader who staged last week's coup should remain in power up to a year more, The Associated Press reported from Niamey.

[The 150-member panel said it could take that long to arrange elections for a new government to replace the democratically elected one overthrown Jan. 27. It said the minimum time needed was six months.]

The takeover in Niger has sent a chill throughout the region, where elected governments are receiving dwindling international support while they face mounting economic discontent.

According to the colonel who led the coup, it was justified by an increasingly volatile political stalemate between a president and a prime minister who came from rival political parties and ethnic groups.

"We knew that our intervention would not win us applause internationally," said Lieutenant Colonel Bare Ibrahim Mainassara, 46. "It doesn't go with the winds of these times. But we could not watch while our country became another Somalia."

For foreign powers, especially France, which provides as much as 45 percent of the country's budget, the takeover by Niger's army, which left six dead, represented an embarrassing predicament.

If they do nothing, many diplomats say, other fledgling democracies in West Africa will face similar military challenges. But if they move to freeze out a country that faces difficulties feeding its population and paying salaries, diplomats say the result would be increased hunger and quickening desertification, and more political unrest.

Guinea Leader Takes Over Army

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CONAKRY, Guinea — President Lansana Conté of Guinea said Sunday that he had taken control of the military after an army rebellion and the dismissal of the defense minister, Colonel Abdourahmane Diallo.

He told the army, "It is, from now on, to me that you must address all your problems." He said he had set up a team to look into the troops' grievances.

Calm returned to Conakry on Saturday after the mutiny, led by around 2,000 troops. It began when 300 soldiers occupied the airport. The mutineers demanded a pay raise and the dismissal of Colonel Diallo, who they blamed for a deterioration in their working conditions.

General Conté announced Colonel Diallo's dismissal, but what started out as sedition turned into an open rebellion, with the soldiers taking the defense minister hostage and attacking the presidential palace. General Conté described the rebellion as an attempted coup.

Dissident soldiers earlier shelled General Conté's headquarters in the Palais des Nations and set it ablaze. Medical sources said that up to 40 people might have been killed and dozens wounded in battles between mutinous soldiers and Conté loyalists. *(AFP, Reuters)*

LANGUAGE

Of Prevarication and Untruths

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When the ghost of the vituperative columnist Westbrook Pegler seized control of an ordinarily temperate New York Times columnist last month, readers were exposed to an opinion with the bark off. Pointing to examples of mendacity through 15 years of commodities trading, Travelgate and Whitewater, he concluded that the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, was a *congenital liar*.

The reaction that is of interest to language students centered on the meaning of *congenital*. An op-ed colleague called to ask: "Did you mean *inherited*? Shouldn't you have used *habitual*?" A White House spokesman also picked up this literal interpretation of the adjective, and Mrs. Clinton later chose to escalate the charge in a National Public Radio interview: "My mother took some offense, because being called a *congenital liar* seems to reflect badly on her and my late father."

From this neutral corner of scholarly tranquillity in the arena of hot controversy, we ask ourselves today: what does *congenital* mean?

First, the word's history: a doctor formed it in 1796 from the Latin *congenitus*, "born with," and the term was defined in the 1893 Oxford English Dictionary as "existing or dating from one's birth." In 1848, Charles Kingsley, in "Saint's Tragedy," extended the term into general use: "The mind of God, revealed in laws, *congenital* with every kind and character of man." Charles Darwin picked it up in his 1862 study of orchids: "The so-called *congenital* attachment of the pollinia by their caudicles." The critic Matthew Arnold used the adjective in an 1879 essay: "The French people, with its *congenital* sense for the power of social intercourse and manners."

As the above shows, the meaning has developed from the medical "existing at birth" to a more general "innate, inherent, natural-born."

What was the political vituperator's semantic intent? It can be surmised that he rejected *habitual*, *inveterate* and *chronic* as too mild, *baldfaced* as too trite and *pathological* as too severe; *congenital*, with its sense of "innate" and connotation of "continual," must have seemed just right.

The Economist, which characterized the columnist's usage as "vicious and meant to shock," went on to use the adverbial form in its current sense in praising the extemporaneous grammar in an address by the first lady: "It was the speech of an exceptionally clear mind — one, surely, *congenitally* incapable of mysterious lapses of memory."

Though *congenital* and *congenial* (as in "Miss Congeniality") were sometimes confused in the past, the former is akin to "genesis" and the latter to "genius."

□

"Congenital, conshmenital," said a caller more interested in nouns than adjectives, "did you have to use *liar*?"

The invectivist noted that his first, timorous inclination was to use *prevaricator*, from the Latin for "to walk crookedly," but the current sense in Webster's New World is "to tell an untruth; lie," a definition that straddles two meanings.

To *tell an untruth* is not necessarily to lie. Mrs. Clinton, in an exceptionally clear-minded riposte to the *congenital liar* blast by the columnist, said: "I don't take what Mr. Safire says very seriously. . . . I was working for the committee that impeached President Nixon, for whom Mr. Safire worked and, best I can tell, is still working." That "committee that impeached President Nixon" is an indisputable *untruth*; Mr. Nixon was never impeached. However, her statement was not a *lie*, because she obviously meant "the committee that recommended impeachment to the House." An *untruth*, which can be an honest mistake, can be labeled a *lie* or a *falsehood* only where there is an intent to deceive.

The second euphemism for *liar* to come to mind was *dissembler*, from the Latin *simulare*, "to feign"; the current sense of *dissembler* is "one who disguises or conceals." However, the trouble with this bookish word is that many people confuse it with *disassembler*, "one who takes things apart."

Liar dates back to Old English. It is unequivocal and unambiguous. In 1988 the columnist denounced Nancy Reagan for accepting expensive designer gowns as gifts and then falsely denying it: "Nancy Reagan knew it, hid it for years, lied when caught." However, some who had accepted that as fair comment rejected its application to this first lady as "clearly over the line," a tennis metaphor.

New York Times Service

Publisher Shelves a Book

And Uproar Ensues at Cambridge University Press

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Cambridge University Press is confronting a rebellion among some of its academic advisers for canceling publication of a study about Greece because of fear of reprisals from nationalist extremists there.

The manuscript — "Fields of Wheat, Rivers of Blood" by Anastasia Karakasidou — is a scholarly study of ethnicity in the Greek province of Macedonia and had been enthusiastically endorsed for publication by the panel of experts to which Cambridge University Press had submitted it.

But a spokesman for Cambridge Press said that after consulting, among others, British diplomats in Greece, the publisher decided that the author and the subject were too controversial and could put at risk Cambridge Press employees in Greece.

Three academics — Cambridge Press editorial board members and manuscript reviewers — have resigned or dissociated themselves from the publishing house in protest over the decision, first reported in The Guardian newspaper here. A fourth is reportedly threatening to quit the editorial board unless the decision is rescinded.

Among the protesting academics was Michael Herzfeld, a Harvard anthropology professor, specialist on Greece and Cambridge Press editorial board member. He said he believed that Cambridge Press was acting to protect Cambridge University's commercial interests in Greece, including English-language book sales, language schools and a flourishing English proficiency examination.

Richard Fisher, a Cambridge University Press spokesman, denied that. "There was no doubt the manuscript was extremely high quality," he said, but Cambridge Press had not formally contracted to publish it.

When considering late last year whether to do so, he said, the board of academics that runs Cambridge Press decided that "as responsible employers, the potential risk to life and limb" did not "justify publication."

It was "an incredibly difficult decision," Mr. Fisher said.

"None of us can remember a similar case," said Charles Stewart, a British anthropologist who was on the reviewing panel that recommended publication.

Macedonia is a region of the Balkans that has been claimed in whole or part by Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia. It was divided after World War I between Greece and the nation tha became Yugoslavia.

But in 1991, Yugoslav Macedonia declared independence, calling itself the Republic of Macedonia. Its population is 61 percent Slavic and 21 percent Albanian.

The country borders on the Greek province of the same name, and Greece bitterly disputes the right of independent Macedonia to use the name, which it claims exclusively for its own region.

Greece, as a matter of policy, has denied the existence of Slavic Macedonian minorities in that region and has sought to "Hellenize" it, linguistically and culturally.

As described by Mr. Stewart, "Fields of Wheat, Hills of Blood" challenges the Greek position, based in part on interviews with elderly residents of Greek Macedonia who identify themselves and their roots as Slavic.

The Greek-born author, who now teaches at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, received death threats in 1993, reportedly from Greek nationalist extremists, after presenting her research.

BOOKS

ALL GOD'S CHILDREN: The Bosket Family and the American Tradition of Violence

By Fox Butterfield. 389 pages. $27.50. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Peter Davis

SHORTLY after Lincoln's election in 1860, when South Carolina took the lead in secession and briefly stood alone as an independent republic, one of its eminent judges dissented with the remark that the province was too small for a country, too large for a lunatic asylum.

Fox Butterfield might disagree. The South Carolina he illuminates in his history of the Bosket family has spawned violence, sociopathic behavior and general irrationality in quantities that would be the envy of lunatics everywhere.

Willie Bosket, a felon so precocious he was mugging old ladies at the age of 5 and murdering men on subways at 15, has been called the most dangerous and violent criminal in the history of New York state. He is currently held in isolation upstate with a series of padlocking devices that remind his occasional visitors of the way Hannibal Lecter was restrained in "Silence of the Lambs."

Bosket, an African-American who, like the fictional Lecter, has a genius IQ, excuses himself on the ground that "I'm only a monster that the system created."

Butterfield, a reporter for The New York Times, set out to trace precisely what his protagonist means by "the system." Bosket, now 33, has been in a reformatory or prison since he was 9, except for short periods on the street that he used as opportunities to extend his rap sheet.

Though capable of charm and insight, he has continued to commit assaults in penitentiaries and, on one occasion, even in a courtroom. But the system has been carving its designs on the Bosket family for far longer than Willie Bosket's stunted lifetime.

The first Boskets were white South Carolinians, and they owned the black Boskets. A white Bosket once pledged 138 of his slaves as collateral for a small loan. He later sold many of them, including a field hand named Ruben Bosket, to a rising politician, Francis Pickens, a cousin of the Southern statesman John C. Calhoun. Pickens eventually became the fiercely secessionist governor of South Carolina.

In chronicling the antebellum Boskets and their owners as elegantly as he does, Butterfield is after far bigger game than the dramatic contrasts between slaves and masters. Indeed, he is thinking more about similarities, imitations and inherited values than he is about differences.

The heart of his thesis is that white Southerners used the concept of honor as an excuse for violence and vigilantism, from duels with each other to postwar lynchings of former slaves, whenever they felt the law was inadequate to their impulses or purposes.

While honor was honored among whites, they felt threatened by it and condemned it when blacks aspired to the same goal. Blacks, however, learned scrupulously from their masters. "Honor" on the plantation became "respect" on the streets; in the ghettos where the Bosket family has lived during the 20th century, it is a capital offense for one man to "dis" another.

"Pickens and his fellow Carolina cavaliers had acted in character," Butterfield tells us. "They had been bold, touchy and violent, and had moved without weighing the consequences. This was the nature of honor. Honor did not calculate risks; it was an ancient warriors' code. Honor was reputation. But in time, this mentality would spread to others in South Carolina, to the Boskets, and in them it would not always be deemed glorious."

The quest for respect among freedmen led to a cycle of dysfunction in the Boskets that Butterfield follows resourcefully. Unable to provide for their families, the Bosket men sought respect outside their wretched homes — and outside the law.

Eventually, the Boskets did not so much migrate to Harlem as come to earth there, blown north by tornadoes of racism and poverty. Both Willie Bosket and his father were judged geniuses by the same authorities who were putting them away, first in reformatories, later in prisons.

Bosket's father, Butch, earned his B.A. while in Leavenworth and became the only prisoner in history ever to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He also became a vegetarian and a devotee of yoga, preaching gentleness and peace.

Prison was the only social force Butch Bosket could recognize for long. Within 10 days after his release from a halfway house, he raped a 6-year-old girl. A few months later he killed himself during a shootout with police.

Butterfield's story ends with polite society safe from the incarcerated Willie Bosket, but in the lineal heritage from plantation to street, the leveraged transactions involving honor and respect are paid out daily.

Butterfield's research is so creative, his narrative so compelling, that it would be interesting to know what happened to the white Boskets. Are they still adhering to their ancient codes? Have they died out? Are they corporate cogs in the new South?

That is a minor complaint; the book's excellence is present on every page.

Peter Davis, the author of "If You Come This Way: A Journey Through the Lives of the Underclass," wrote this for The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING



• Sofia Psychoyos, a jewelry maker for Christian Lacroix's haute couture collection, is reading *"The Iliad"* by Homer.

"I've been reading it for years, and I adore every single minute of it. With age you get very selective — so why read mediocrity when you can read perfection?"

(Kristin Hohenadel, IHT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STUDY the diagramed deal and decide whether you would choose to play three no-trump or defend that contract.

The three no-trump contract, reached by a traditional route, succeeds easily after a neutral lead: South can make four diamond tricks, three heart tricks and the two black aces. But West made an excellent lead of the spade seven, giving the defense a chance. The lead of the queen would have blocked the suit and made life easy for the declarer, so this was a triumph for fourth best.

East played the king, which was allowed to win. South played low when a spade was continued, and West won with the nine and continued with the queen. East rose to the occasion by discarding the diamond king.

This stunning play made it impossible for South to make use of the diamond suit without allowing West to gain the lead and cash the setting tricks in spades.

There was still a way to make the contract, but South did not find it. East's play indicated that the diamonds were now a hopeless proposition, so South should have tried clubs after winning the ace of spades. The ace of clubs followed by a club to the jack and queen would bring South up to eight tricks, and whether East won or ducked, South would persevere with clubs at every opportunity to make a ninth trick.

With careful play, South can always succeed. Your decision should have been to play, not defend.

NORTH
♠ 4 3
♡ A K 4 2
◇ A 6
♣ Q 10 8 5 3

WEST
♠ Q J 9 7 5
♡ J 10 3
◇ J 8 8
♣ 7 2

EAST
♠ K 2
♡ 9 8 7 6
◇ K 10 4
♣ K 9 7 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 10 8 6
♡ Q 5
◇ Q 7 5 3 2
♣ A 6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
3 N.T	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade seven.

CAREERS

Enforcing U.S. Anti-Bias Laws Abroad Brings Up Delicate Issues

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — You be the judge:

• An American employed in Ohio by a U.S. company applies for a job at one of its German subsidiaries. She is turned down, and an official at the German office allegedly writes, "I do not think that any of our present vacancies would be suitable for a girl." Does American law protect her?

• An American helicopter pilot for a U.S. company operating in Saudi Arabia loses his job after refusing to convert to Islam. The employer's defense: The pilot, as a non-Muslim, could be beheaded if forced to make an emergency landing in Mecca. Can he find relief in U.S. courts?

• Two Americans working in Munich for Radio Free Europe are forced to retire at 65 and file an age-discrimination complaint. Radio Free Europe says in a U.S. court that German labor law left it no choice. Which side prevails?

In 1991, Congress ended years of uncertainty by explicitly extending U.S. anti-discrimination law to cover Americans employed overseas by U.S.-owned or controlled companies.

The law protects even the many millions who travel abroad briefly on business — such as an employee on an overseas trip with the boss.

But applying the law has proven to be a complex matter, as shown by the cases mentioned above. Such cases appear certain to become a more prominent feature of the world of business and travel in years ahead, as questions of commerce and competitiveness, of individual rights and international law, of foreign policy and fair play become entangled.

The U.S. agency principally concerned with the enforcement of anti-discrimination law, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, has had, by most accounts, a difficult time pursuing this thorny and delicate matter overseas.

Yet the commission itself has said that some companies may try to take advantage of this situation.

Ignorance of the reach of American anti-bias law, on the part of employers and employees, appears widespread.

"People are in the dark," said Lairold M. Street, a senior lawyer at the Commerce Department who was formerly attorney-adviser in external litigation at the commission.

"Some people don't realize that they have rights when they're overseas," said Mr. Street, who also worked for the U.S. International Trade Commission. Many companies are unaware of just how far American law applies abroad, he said. The commission itself has "only recently been aware enough to know what to do with these cases."

Alexander Blumrosen, a Paris lawyer, and his father, Alfred Blumrosen, a former commission official based in the United States, have made an informal survey of the situation while setting up a consultancy on discrimination law.

Alexander Blumrosen said he had spoken to scores of top executives about anti-bias law and "not a single one realized that it applies to him or her and to their subordinates."

Nor are commission officials always able to vigorously pursue the matter, according to the Blumrosens and others who follow the issue. "They've got backlogs of domestic claims in all sorts of directions," Alexander Blumrosen said. "So they've been very lackadaisical in enforcement abroad."

Despite repeated phone calls to the commission, its spokesmen could not say how many complaints had been filed by Americans overseas, or even say that such a tally existed. "There's no central way to collect this data," said Samuel A. Marcosson, a commission lawyer.

Commission officials "certainly do investigate the complaints that are brought before them," said Jane A. Picker, a Cleveland State University law professor who specializes in discrimination law. But she added, "I don't think they're looking for extra business." The agency had an 18-month backlog of domestic discrimination cases even before the recent government shutdowns.

Complaints can also be filed with state equal employment opportunity offices or, in the case of federal government employees, with the relevant offices in each agency.

Just how many Americans are affected by the overseas provision of the law is unclear. The Directory of American Firms Operating in Foreign Countries, lists 2,500 American companies with 18,000 subsidiaries and offices abroad, but a spokesman said the figures were incomplete.

The question of overseas discrimination, in any case, is so sensitive that a spokesman for International Business Machines Corp. was reluctant to say how many employees the company had outside the United States.

For 30 years, the commission has contended that U.S. anti-discrimination law covered Americans working abroad for U.S. employers. But that assertion was successfully challenged in 1991, in a case known as Boureslan v. Aramco.

Ali Boureslan was an engineer for Aramco, the Arabian American Oil Co. A Lebanese-born American, he had requested a transfer from Houston to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Boureslan got the job, but his supervisor mocked his Muslim religion, according to Mr. Boureslan, and would not let him take time off for religious holidays. When the company fired Mr. Boureslan, the company called it an economic dismissal, but Mr. Boureslan saw it as discrimination.

The case reached the Supreme Court. Aramco lawyers contended that Congress had not intended for the 1964 civil rights law — which bars companies from discriminating by race, religion, sex or national origin — to apply to Americans abroad. Aramco, backed by other multinational companies, said that to extend the law to other countries would impose a serious burden on U.S. businesses.

"It really is the height of chauvinism or imperialism or whatever," an Aramco lawyer, Paul L. Friedman, said at the time, "to just say this is the way we do it in the United States, therefore it must be right."

Mr. Boureslan's lawyers said that without such protection, Americans abroad could be victims of all sorts of abuses: The foreign office of a U.S. law firm, for example, could hire only white lawyers to placate a racist client; a company could keep Jewish salespeople at home, limiting their promotion possibilities, for fear their effectiveness might be limited in Islamic countries.

Aramco won the case. But within months Congress passed legislation to make it clear that Americans working abroad for U.S.-owned or -controlled companies were to enjoy the protection of the Civil Rights Act.

The Supreme Court itself pointed out the problems of the EEOC's enforcement of anti-bias law abroad: "The EEOC lacks the vast investigative authority to issue subpoenas abroad; it lacks a mechanism for enforcement outside the United States; adequate venue procedures; and the anti-bias law does not address the subject of conflicts with foreign laws."

The latter problem was addressed by Congress. American employers would not be required to apply the anti-bias provisions when doing so would oblige them to violate the law of the foreign country where their American employees were working.

A 1983 case illustrates the difficulty courts face in balancing the enforcement of American law against respect for local law.

An American helicopter pilot, Wade Kern, said his company, Dynaelectron Corp., which was operating in Saudi Arabia, was illegally requiring that its pilots be Muslims or convert to Islam. But a Texas court, relying on the conflict-of-law principle, ruled that this was a bona fide qualification for the job — because any non-Muslim pilot caught flying into Mecca faced the legal risk of beheading — and it found for the employer.

A similar conflict-of-law provision was tested earlier this year under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which has explicitly applied to Americans overseas since 1984.

Two American employees of Radio Free Europe in Munich, William G. Mahoney and Roy S. De Lon, were forced to retire when they reached age 65. The employer, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Inc., said that its collective bargaining agreement with employees called for retirement at that age, and that by allowing Americans to work longer it would be discriminating against German employees.

Radio Free Europe said that in effect, the labor contract amounted to a German "law" that it could not violate. In October, the Supreme Court upheld this interpretation.

Another available defense for a company is simply that it is not U.S.-owned or -controlled. In the case of the Ohio woman, who said she had been discriminated against by a German subsidiary of her company, NCR Corp., a U.S. court declared that it lacked jurisdiction because the subsidiary was wholly German-owned.

Bankers Grapple With How to Waterproof a Leaky Settlement System

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Shocks as varied as a Wall Street power failure and the collapse of an obscure German bank have threatened huge leaks in the global network of money transfers, which is as essential to the world economy as water mains are to a metropolis, but bankers are unsure how to waterproof the system.

"A major break in the chain," said E. Gerald Corrigan, the chief international adviser to Goldman, Sachs & Co., "has the potential to bring large parts of the system to a halt, causing the much-feared financial gridlock in which market participants conclude that the safest thing to do, is to do nothing — hold back on payments, cling to collateral, and fail on securities deliveries."

Mr. Corrigan, the former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was speaking at a recent conference he organized on the subject, which brought forth some unusually frank comments from the finance industry.

A precursor of a world financial gridlock was the failure in 1974 of the German private bank I.D. Herstatt, which bet wrong on currency movements and was closed at 4 P.M. on June 26 of that year with all its Deutsche mark obligations settled but millions of U.S. dollar deals still outstanding because it was only 10 A.M. in New York.

The world banking system was slowed by caution for weeks, and the problem still looms over the foreign-exchange market, where settlement can take up to three business days between New York and Tokyo and trading has grown to $2.6 trillion a day worldwide.

That sum increases by more than 30 percent a year and poses risks that "are growing much faster than the capacity of the banking system to carry them," said Lewis W. Teel, executive vice president of Bank of America.

What is worse, said Charles Taylor of the Group of 30, one of the many regulators' and bankers' groups studying the problem, is that the size of any major banking collapse and the speed at which news of it spreads "will give no one time to think.

"If a bank collapses in Tokyo, you won't even be able to reach anyone in New York because it will be the middle of the night there and everyone will be asleep," he said.

The simplest protections are physical. The Bank of Japan's clearing center has an earthquake-resistant floor. The New York Fed has three backup power generation systems. U.S. money-center banks back up their records on duplicated disks to avoid a repeat of the computer crash that immobilized the Bank of New York in 1985, forcing the Fed to advance it $23 billion lest the breakdown immobilize Wall Street — at least.

More worrisome are such political or financial events as the 1986 freeze of Libyan assets by President Ronald Reagan, who refused Mr. Corrigan's entreaties to wait until the end of the business day, or a financial collapse such as that of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in 1990. The New York Fed seized the failed brokerage house, carved out its mortgage securities business, and sold it. But Mr. Corrigan warned that the mixing of stocks, bonds and other securities in complex hedging packages may prevent a carve-out strategy in the future.

According to an often-quoted phrase of Eddie George, governor of the Bank of England, in an ideal world there would be "real-time everything" and all transactions would be settled immediately no matter how many countries and currencies were involved. But this presupposes an integration of commercial computer systems and harmonization of national credit policies that seems utopian.

Progress is under way among the European Union countries in establishing what is called a Real Time Gross Settlement System to move their eventual single currency across their borders instantly, but this will demand harmonization of many central bank practices and even changes in retail bank hours.

At the end of next year, the Bank of Japan will extend its closing time two hours, to 6 P.M. This will give it a 3½ hour overlap with the New York Fed's operations department, which opens at 12:30 A.M. Commercial banks, however, have been slow to follow the central banks' example.

No help can be expected from the instant connections of the worldwide Internet, warned Brian Quinn, executive director of the Bank of England, because "there is no paper trail" on it to serve as reliable bank records.

Even computers themselves are not fail-safe. John Reed, chairman of Citicorp, said a programmer could plant a virus in a bank's payments programs allowing him to return undetected years later and raid its balances.

While banks naturally shy away from more oversight, it may come unless they speed up settlement on their own. "Do it yourself or your friendly central banker will do it for you," William McDonough, president of the New York Fed, said. "This involves a kind of bear hug that is not generally endearing."

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- At least 10 years in a banking environment or relevant public institution with 5 years' senior project managerial experience.

Ref: 6986/A

Director, Treasury Department

- Reports to Vice-President, Finance & Planning.
- Responsible for managing the department and for formulating the financial policies of the Bank, including the provision of funds from capital subscriptions and borrowings, investment of liquidity, cash flow projections, payments; manages the Bank's Trading Room.
- At least 10 years' experience at a senior level in an international bank or financial institution.

Ref: 6986/B

Director, Legal Department

- Reports to Vice-President, Corporate Management.
- Responsible for provision of legal advice to Board of Governors, Board of Directors and President; preparation or review of all legal documents concerning finance, operations and administration.
- At least 10 years qualified with 5 years' senior management experience in the profession or an international organisation.

Ref: 6986/C

Director, Internal Audit Department

- Reports to President.
- Responsible for financial and operational audit of the Bank's internal activities and external transactions.
- At least 10 years in audit in business or public administration with 5 years' senior management experience.

Ref: 6986/D

Director, Human Resources Department

- Reports to Vice-President, Corporate Management.
- Responsible for Human Resources policies and administration.
- At least 10 years in this field with 5 years' senior management experience in a multi-cultural environment.

Ref: 6986/E

Director, Accounting Department

- Reports to Vice-President, Finance & Planning.
- Responsible for financial control and production of the Bank's financial statements.
- At least 10 years qualified with 5 years' senior management experience in a large international organisation or accounting firm.

Ref: 6986/F

Chief, Financial Risks Unit

- Reports to Vice-President, Finance & Planning.
- Responsible for evaluation and control of the financial, credit and country risks of the Bank's assets and liabilities.
- Preferably 7 years' relevant experience in public or private institution.

Ref: 6986/G

Chief, Investment & Trading Room

- Reports to Director, Treasury Department.
- Responsible for investment and management of the Bank's liquidity.
- At least 7 years in a relevant international banking environment with senior management experience.

Ref: 6986/H

Chief, Recruitment & Staff Development Division

- Reports to Director, Human Resources.
- Responsible for recruitment, manpower planning, performance evaluation, training and development.
- At least 7 years' relevant experience in a multi-cultural environment.

Ref: 6986/I

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JAPAN

Turning The Page

NEW YEAR BRINGS FRESH SPATE OF LEADERS, FRESH HOPES

Although economic challenges persist, new reforms could pave the way for positive change. Taxation and industry deregulation are two of the changing areas.

Japan heaved a sigh of relief with the passing of 1995 and the events that came with it – the January 17 earthquake in Kobe, deadly release of gas on Tokyo subway trains, the fourth year of an economic slump and widespread banking troubles.

With the new year, the country inaugurated a new prime minister – Ryutaro Hashimoto, elected by parliament on January 11. The public and outside world are looking to Mr. Hashimoto to make 1996 a year of positive change for Japan.

Mr. Hashimoto comes to power with a 54 percent approval rating, according the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's economic daily. His predecessor, Tomiichi Murayama, had only 30 percent of public approval when he became the nation's leader in mid-1994. Mr. Murayama is a member of Japan's Social Democratic Party, while Mr. Hashimoto belongs to the mainstream Liberal Democratic Party.

Some attribute Mr. Hashimoto's appeal to his tough style. He took a hard line with U.S. negotiators in last year's automobile talks, and he makes much of his love of the martial arts. He also is quite popular with some of Japan's traditional groups, such as farmers and bureaucrats.

Deregulation debate

Mr. Hashimoto will face much criticism and many challenges this year, especially from his main rival, Ichiro Ozawa, who leads the New Frontier Party. With a general election set for next year – but expected much sooner – Mr. Ozawa has already pressured Mr. Hashimoto to abandon certain schemes to rescue the troubled *juzen*, or mortgage, corporations with more than 600 billion yen ($5.5 million) of public funds. Mr. Ozawa wants a full investigation of the matter.

Beyond the resolution of bad loans, Japan faces the broader but related problem of getting its stalled economy back on track. Messrs. Hashimoto and Ozawa are at odds over possible remedies, which has observers suggesting Japan may soon experience its first real debate on economic deregulation.

Both leaders call for increases in public spending and for the national capital to be moved out of Tokyo. The Liberal Democrats would like to see much of the 10-year public-works plan started up as soon as possible, for instance. The New Frontier Party has said increased spending should be limited to five years. It also wants to target public investment at developments of new technology and reform the nation's educational system.

Mr. Ozawa's party is emphasizing the current need for deregulation. The benefits of such policies were recently documented by Japan's Economic Commission. The commission concluded that economic growth would be only 1.7 percent each year without aggressive deregulation. With strong change, growth could reach 3 percent annually.

Although the new prime minister stressed the need for deregulation in his speech to Japan's parliament on January 22, there is some doubt about how far he can push this idea. The public generally favors deregulation if it means lower prices. However, certain groups – like owners of small shops – have deep ties to LDP politicians and can often sway opinion against such policies.

Tax questions

The opposition is also pushing for the end of special public corporations, the present system of prefectures and Japan's highly centralized federal government. In terms of taxation, Mr. Ozawa would like to cut some income and corporate taxes but increase the sales tax from 3 percent to 10 percent. Mr. Hashimoto wants the consumption tax to be increased to only 5 percent, as is planned from April 1997.

Economists at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo predict greater inflation with Mr. Hashimoto's policies and a smaller rise in income levels than would be the case if Mr. Ozawa's policies were adopted. Given that both leaders have pledged to increase spending based on uncertain tax revenues, the country's fiscal deficits could rise under either of them, the investment firm says.

In foreign policy, Mr. Hashimoto has pledged full support of the current U.S.-Japan security arrangements. He also would like to see Japan win a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council and involve its troops in UN peacekeeping efforts. Mr. Ozawa charges that these views are not supported with enough detail.

U.S. parallels

Regardless of which leader emerges as the stronger in the coming election, the differences between Messrs. Hashimoto and Ozawa should result in some serious discussion and debate on the country's future. Some experts are even comparing the differences with those of President Bill Clinton and Congressional Republican leader Newt Gingrich.

As in the United States, the test for Japan's politicians will be to put the long-term interests of the country ahead of short-term political interests, e.g., those of interests groups such as farmers. Japan's leaders – like their U.S. counterparts – have long histories as politicians, not reformers.

Mr. Hashimoto, 58, has served 33 years in parliament – after winning a seat previously held by his father, an élite bureaucrat turned politician. He has acted as Japan's minister of international trade and industry, finance, transportation, and health and welfare.

Mr. Ozawa, 53, is also the son of bureaucrat, although his father is considered to have been a political outsider before climbing the ministerial ranks. Mr. Ozawa was a member of the LDP until 1993. This is when he launched the New Frontier Party, and the LDP lost power for the first time in 38 years. He then successfully fought for the reform of Japan's electoral system. In his present battle with Mr. Hashimoto, Mr. Ozawa's negotiating skills will be pushed to their limits once again, as the fate of Japan's economy hangs in the balance. ●



AFP



Newly elected Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto (top photo); consumers are becoming more aware of pricing, as evinced by the sale banners (above).

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AS THE YEN WEAKENS, THE ECONOMY MAY STRENGTHEN

Public spending, a stronger dollar and growing profits are all helping.

For Japan's economy, 1996 brings good news and bad news. There are signs that Japan's economic situation is improving. Its banking difficulties remain great, however, and could take years to resolve.

There is some debate over the exact level of positive economic growth expected in 1996. The gross domestic product might rise 1.4 percent this year, according the Economist Intelligence Unit, but the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says that gross domestic product should rise 2 percent this year (and 2.7 percent next year).

Government spending

Regardless of the exact figure, growth is to be supported – in large part – by government spending. In September 1995, the government launched a stimulus package that added some 14 trillion yen ($130 billion) to public-works projects.

This year's proposed budget is greater than 75 trillion yen. It includes 9.6 trillion yen for public works, a 4.1 percent increase over last year's budget, and 685 billion yen for the liquidation of housing loan companies.

Overall, the financial, property and construction sectors face a bleak year. They are burdened with bad debt accumulated during the booming late 1980s, referred to as the years of Japan's bubble economy. The bailing out of mortgage companies – an extremely controversial move – is only the beginning. The Ministry of Finance has established an advisory panel to intensify supervision and increase funding for deposit insurance.

Production and profits

These are only some initial moves to solve a very deep crisis. More positive developments are happening in Japan's non-financial sectors.

In manufacturing, for instance, industrial production rose 1.3 percent in November and is expected to be strong as well for December and January, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. To boost production, large firms increased their investment in equipment last year by as much as 6.6 percent in the manufacturing sector, according to the Ministry of Finance.

New factories are being built in the semiconductor, computer and information industries. The bulk of planned investment, cautions Sakura Bank, is going for the replacement of old facilities and for automation, and the overall rate of capacity utilization remains low.

The dollar effect

All manufacturing industries are expected to benefit in some way from the yen's weakening with respect to the U.S. dollar, financial analysts say. When companies close their books for the present fiscal year this March, profits could show increases of 25 percent due to the yen's weakening, according to some estimates.

The dollar started rising in value last April and now trades at around 107.15 yen. Japanese producers selling their products abroad lose when the yen rises, because foreign sales in dollars are exchanged for fewer yen. To combat this problem, many firms buy yen futures, which give them fixed exchange rates. For companies that bought futures when the yen was very high in value, this year's results may not be a sharp improvement over last year's.

Electronics and autos

But most Japanese companies will see some benefits from the new exchange rates later this year, experts say. The electronics and auto industries – big exporters – should do especially well. And so will steel exporters like NKK Corp., which could turn a profit of 30 billion yen this March. To further boost profits, electronics companies are introducing a host of new products and features, which they hope will reignite consumer spending.

Two of Japan's multinationals, for instance, have started selling computer software – priced at under $2,000 – that translates Japanese into other languages like English. Other firms are working on computer networking equipment that can send information in its most compact form at the highest speeds possible.

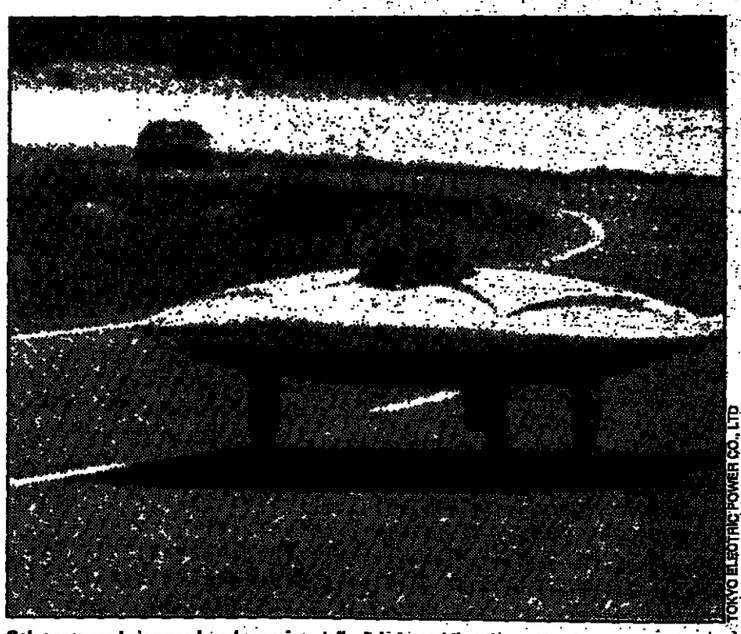
High tech

Among the many recent innovations catching the eyes of Japan's thrifty consumers are personal handy-phones (portable telephones that can be used at home and outdoors), video recorders that use high-quality digital technology, cameras that display a picture as soon as it has been taken, compact televisions with high-quality screens, and video-game machines that operate with 32 bits of computer power.

Carmakers have been focusing on energy-saving and non-polluting technology and on new safety features. They are working on electric vehicles as well as cars that have hydrogen-fueled rotary engines.

These developments, as a January issue of The Economist points out, illustrate how Japan's businesses have been trying to cope in the face of slow growth, consumer markets full of choices and falling prices. During the four-year slump, many producers have done a good job of cutting costs without hurting creativity; they have also reorganized to emphasize results and accountability, focused on turning new ideas into products as quickly as possible, and continued to place a high value on worker loyalty.

Perhaps the innovation and effort of its manufacturers can be emulated by organizations in the more troubled areas of Japan's economy. ●



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PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

JAPAN

BUSINESS TRAVEL IS A PLEASURE

Hotels and public organizations assist visitors.

Some 3.5 million foreigners travel to Japan each year, according to the Japan National Tourist Organization. More than half come as tourists, while others come on business and education visas.

By contrast, about 13.5 million Japanese travel abroad each year on business trips and vacations. This means the Japanese know the importance of good travel advice. They also understand the difficulties in traveling due to differences in language, culture and geography. To assist visitors arriving in Japan, the Japan National Tourist Organization has convenient offices at the New Tokyo International Airport (known as Narita) and the Kansai International Airport in Osaka. These tourist centers are open from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. (9 P.M. in Kansai) every day, including holidays. Other tourist offices inside the cities of Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto are open during business hours each week and Saturday mornings. There is also a network of smaller tourist centers in other regions of the country.

Overseas offices are located in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva and Hong Kong, as well in other major cities throughout the U.S., Canada, Brazil, Australia and Thailand.

Japan's tourist information centers provide travel advice and copies of maps. They do not handle hotel reservations.

Nippon on the Net

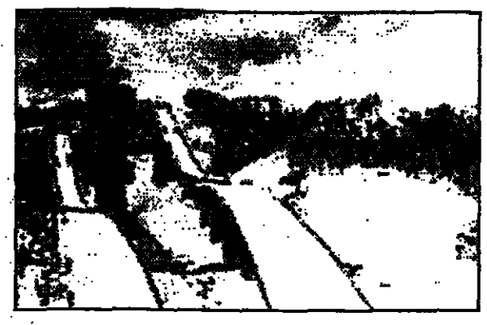
For travelers too busy to visit one of the tourist centers, Japan's tourist organization offers toll-free telephone services in Japan for those needing travel information or assistance in English. There is also a tape-recorded service in English for information about travel and entertainment in Tokyo.

To reach the Japan National Tourist Organization from anywhere in the world, travelers can make contact on the Internet – www.jnto.go.jp. Some of Japan's hotel chains have also set up sites on the Internet so travelers can learn about hotels and resorts and make reservations. Hotels – like the Hotel Okura in Tokyo – are trying to accommodate travelers coping with busy schedules and jet lag with special meals, exercise plans and other amenities. Many rooms have devices for sending faxes or hooking into communication networks.

Business service centers are found in many of Japan's best hotels. They facilitate business correspondence and can order business cards printed in both Japanese and English (and other foreign languages). Specific information about doing business in Japan can be obtained from the Japan External Trade Organization, JETRO.

To help guests relax and enjoy their stay, some hotels are even offering free concerts and champagne, on a regular basis.

Hotels are also constantly expanding their repertoire of cuisine. They feature buffets and international meals. For budget-conscious travelers, hotels and restaurants in Japan serve set meals. Guests over 60 should inquire about discounts. ●



The ski jumping hills (left) and the "Big Hat" ice hockey stadium (below) at Nagano.

NAGANO IS GEARING UP FOR THE 1998 WINTER OLYMPICS

The events – athletic and cultural – will draw visitors from all over the world.

The Nagano region of Japan will host the 1998 Winter Olympic Games, scheduled to begin February 7. These will include 68 events in seven sports, with more medals contested than at any previous Olympic Winter Games.

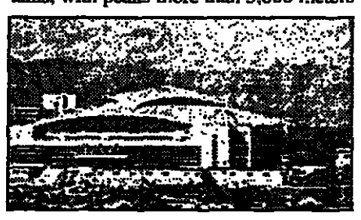
Snowboard events were recently added to the list of sports, and it was decided that professional hockey players can participate in the games. At the Nagano Olympics, the world's best hockey players will compete in two main facilities. One is a hockey stadium in the city of Nagano – now nicknamed "The Big Hat" – due for completion this March. Construction on a second stadium began last October and is expected to be finished next year.

Most Olympic facilities are set to be completed by the end of this year, with the exception of some temporary structures. So Olympic staff in Japan can better understand logistics involved with the games' various events, a series of 15 international competitions are scheduled to take place in the Nagano region before February 1998. One such event is the Alpine Ski FIS World Cup 1996. It will be held this March in the town of Hakuba, northwest of Nagano.

Team of volunteers

Broadcasters have already begun visiting the area. Over 100 television officials came to a meeting last October to discuss telecommunications and other logistical matters for the games. During the 1998 games, media representatives will stay in the "Media Village," which will be constructed with traditional Japanese straw mats, or *tatami* floors. Some 35,000 people have registered as volunteers, and they are now being trained to assist visiting athletes and spectators in 1998. In an additional show of support, a group of individuals associated with local ski resorts has pledged 300 billion yen ($2.8 billion) in donations.

The region hopes that visitors from Japan and throughout the world will come to the area in 1998. To facilitate travel, bullet-train services, new expressways and roads are being added to Nagano's infrastructure. Nagano, situated about 150 miles northeast of Tokyo, boasts some of Japan's highest mountains, with peaks more than 3,000 meters



(3,280 yards) high. It is also home to one of Japan's largest national parks and greatest national treasures: the Zenko-ji temple.

The temple is a popular pilgrimage site, dedicated to a statue believed to be the first Buddhist image in Japan. The statue was a gift from a fifth-century Korean leader to the Japanese emperor. Although the statue is never shown, a replica is displayed periodically. In addition, the area attracts visitors to its many hot springs and open-air baths. Nagano is also known for its buckwheat noodles, *soba*, and apple-fed beef. Travelers often stay at affordable temple lodgings, or *shukubo*. ●

BUSINESS BENEFITS FROM EXPANSION ABROAD

Japanese companies are continuing their push to diversify development, production and sales efforts by investing abroad. This is generally due to the rise in the yen's value over the past decade and to the country's need for foreign labor and innovation as it taps into global markets.

Direct investment overseas in the first half of the 1995 fiscal year totaled almost $22 billion, the Ministry of Finance reported in December. That is an increase of around 30 percent over 1994. Funds spent abroad are mainly being used to produce a wide variety of products that have traditionally been made in Japan.

Investment in North America grew 50 percent, to more than $10 billion. Asia attracted $5 billion, an increase of 37 percent; investment in China alone was $1.8 billion. There was a slight decline in investments in Europe and Latin America, which took in $2.6 billion and $2 billion respectively.

Expanded capacity

In electronics, many Japanese firms are spending money to expand the capacity of their foreign factories to meet rising global demand for certain products. They are doing so in Asia, Europe and North America. For example, Victor Co. of Japan (JVC) has plans to build a factory worth $35 million for CD-ROMs in California. The company already has a CD and CD-ROM plant in Alabama.

In semiconductors, Japanese firms are expanding plant capacity in the eastern and western parts of the United States, Europe and elsewhere. They are also hiring hundreds of engineers to work at their growing U.S.-based research and development centers, as well as at plants in Germany and the United Kingdom.

Several manufacturers are adding thousands of workers to their television plants in Mexico. These products are shipped to the U.S. duty-free thanks to free trade arrangements in North America.

Electronics companies are reaching out to Asia as well. Though labor costs are cheaper in Asia, engineers are not always plentiful. So joint ventures with other Asian companies and governments can be a good way of developing plants and skilled labor in countries like Malaysia.

Auto manufacturers are building plants in Asia in order to increase sales there. Honda Motor Corp., for example, is building a plant in Thailand that will produce cars just for Asian markets outside Japan. Honda – which has a market share of 15 percent in Asia – says the region's demand for cars should more than double to 8 million cars by the year 2000. Mazda and Ford are jointly investing $500 million in Thailand to produce pickup trucks.

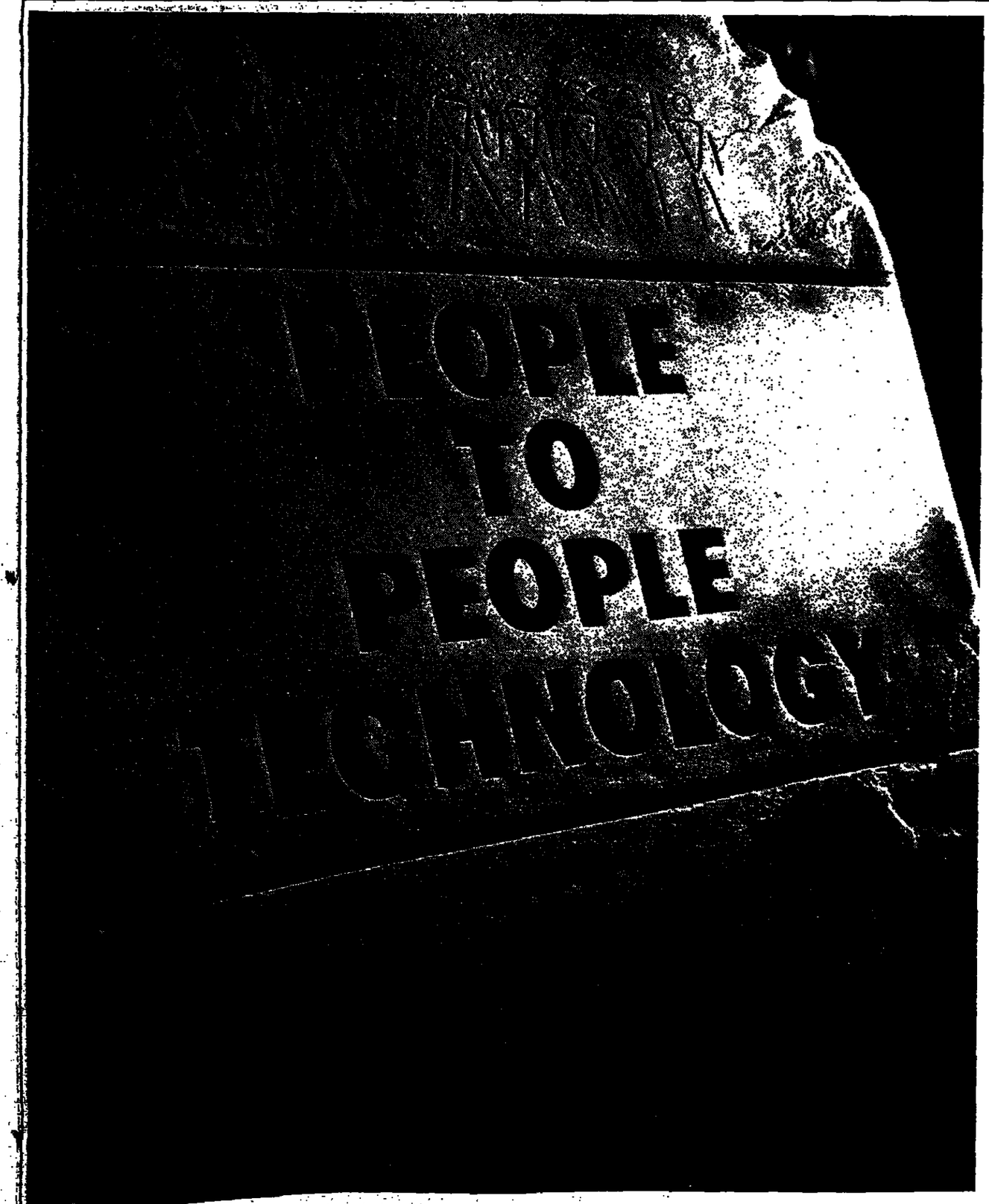
Japanese-U.S. links

It is not only the auto and electronics sector that are increasing their international efforts. Japan's biotechnology firms, for instance, have launched major programs abroad recently to tap into U.S. research and development networks. Strategic partnerships between the U.S. and Japan now account for more then 10 percent of biotech alliances, according to the Institute for Biotechnology in North Carolina. These investments are expected to grow tremendously when Japan's economy fully recovers.

Cosmetics, pharmaceutical, food and beverage, and chemical producers are spending millions each year to establish research centers in California and Massachusetts. They are not just sending money abroad; they are sending Japanese scientists to help develop key products abroad and establish important research links.

These businesses are also purchasing companies abroad to strengthen their global market share. Several weeks ago, Suntory International Corp. announced plans to purchase a bottled water company from France's Anjou International Co. for almost $300 million.

Analysts say that beyond the high-profile investments of Japan's large multinationals are hundreds of investments – mainly in Asia – being made by small and medium-sized firms. These companies are trying to cut costs by importing components. They can then pass on some of the cost savings to their major customers, namely Japan's electronics giants.



Things have changed considerably since the days of stone slates. Yet, no matter how advanced the technology, the intent remains the same: People communicating with people, expressing their most important thoughts and ideas. Since 1881, Oki has been helping businesses and individuals communicate around the world, without losing that personal touch. We've grown a bit since then, to a global leader in telecommunications, information processing and electronic devices. Still, as we develop new multimedia technologies, we always keep in mind our most important goal: Getting the message across for you, without getting in the way.

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Feb. 2. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar					
243	Sweden	5	11/30/98	93.9407	5.3200
Austrian Schilling					
200	Austria	5⅝	12/14/00	102.5000	5.4900
237	Austria	6½	11/17/05	102.2000	6.3600
Belgian Franc					
147	Belgium	6½	03/31/05	100.9600	6.4400
248	Belgium	7¾	12/22/00	110.9300	6.9900
British Pound					
107	EIB	7⅜	12/07/06	98.7500	7.7200
231	Cable Wireless	8¾	08/06/12	98.2500	8.9100
Danish Krone					
4	Denmark	8	03/15/06	106.4000	7.5200
5	Denmark	9	11/15/00	112.3800	8.0100
8	Denmark	9	11/15/98	109.6200	8.2100
21	Denmark	8	05/15/03	107.7800	7.4200
22	Denmark	7	12/15/04	100.8000	6.9400
23	Denmark	8	11/15/01	108.2800	7.3900
27	Denmark	7	08/15/97	103.4000	6.7700
41	Denmark	7	11/10/24	89.6400	7.8100
46	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.6300	5.9000
78	Denmark T-bills	zero	07/01/96	98.3332	4.1200
118	Denmark	9	11/15/96	103.4300	8.7000
123	Denmark	7	02/15/98	104.1800	6.7200
133	Denmark	zero	04/01/96	98.4792	9.6000
161	Denmark T-bills	zero	10/01/96	97.2669	4.2300
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6	01/05/06	100.7520	5.9600
2	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.4543	5.5000
3	Germany	6½	10/14/05	104.0433	6.2500
6	Germany	7⅛	01/03/05	109.9533	6.7100
7	Germany	8	01/21/02	113.4700	7.0500
9	Germany	8¼	08/20/01	117.2050	7.4700
12	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	94.0314	6.6500
13	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.8550	7.1800
14	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	106.6800	6.4400
15	Germany	6	02/20/98	104.5233	5.7400
16	Germany	6½	03/15/00	107.1050	6.0700
17	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	107.0500	6.4200
18	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	104.8050	5.6100
19	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	110.7700	6.7700
20	Germany	8⅞	05/21/01	115.1960	7.2700
24	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.7617	4.8700
25	Germany	6⅝	05/20/98	105.5767	6.0400
26	Germany	8	07/22/02	113.7520	7.0300
29	Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.90	6.7600
30	Germany	9	10/20/00	116.9600	7.6900
33	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	105.5800	6.2700
34	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	105.5400	6.2800
35	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	102.9240	6.0700
37	Treuhand	7⅜	01/29/03	108.8275	6.5500
38	Treuhand	6⅞	07/01/99	106.4700	5.9900
39	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	109.0133	6.5400
40	Germany	7	01/13/00	108.7988	6.4300
43	Germany	8	03/20/97	105.1800	7.6100
44	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	105.9200	6.3700
45	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	106.0900	6.8300
47	Germany	6	09/15/03	102.0800	5.8800
48	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.7425	6.4400
49	Germany	8½	02/20/01	115.2600	7.3700
51	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	104.4800	5.5000
52	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	110.2267	6.6900
53	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	106.8000	7.7200
54	Germany	6½	07/15/03	104.9000	6.2000
56	Germany	7	12/22/97	106.1280	6.6000
57	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	116.7575	7.6000
58	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	103.0233	5.1000
60	Germany	8	09/22/97	107.0500	7.4700
61	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	106.6350	6.3300
63	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.7600	6.2600
68	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	101.7167	5.9000
69	Germany	5¾	02/22/99	103.8500	5.1800
70	Germany	6	06/20/16	92.9529	6.4500
72	Germany	8¾	01/20/97	104.7800	7.9900
73	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	115.5100	7.5800
74	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	112.2933	6.9000
75	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	105.1267	5.8300
79	Germany	9	01/22/01	117.4120	7.6700
82	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	106.0500	6.3600
83	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	104.8800	5.8400
84	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.6500	5.4900
85	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.7900	4.8600
86	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.5317	5.0700
87	Germany	6⅝	05/20/97	103.7800	6.1400
88	Treuhand	5⅜	09/24/98	104.1500	5.4000
90	Austria	6	02/01/06	99.4000	6.0400
95	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	103.4500	5.5600
96	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	107.5967	6.3900
98	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	107.7600	6.3800
99	Germany	7½	10/20/97	106.5000	7.0400
102	Germany	8¾	08/21/00	114.7560	7.4100
104	Germany	6½	02/20/97	103.2900	6.2900
108	Germany	6⅝	08/20/97	104.3100	6.1100
111	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	109.8643	6.6000
114	Germany	6⅞	08/14/98	105.8400	6.0200
115	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.8060	6.1900
116	Treuhand	6¾	07/29/99	106.1333	5.8900
124	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.9150	5.7800
126	FEK	5¾	01/16/01	100.2279	5.2400
127	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	104.9100	5.9600
138	BadWuert L Fin	6	01/25/06	98.9500	6.0600
154	Germany	8½	04/22/96	101.0717	8.4100
158	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	111.3367	6.9600
160	Credit Local	5.15	12/04/00	98.6250	5.2200
164	Germany	5⅝	05/28/99	104.6500	5.4900
165	Germany	6⅛	01/20/97	102.6900	5.9600
167	Germany	8½	09/20/96	103.2000	8.2400
169	Mexico	10⅞	01/29/03	99.5000	10.4300
171	Germany	6⅛	03/20/98	104.7900	5.8500
187	Germany	6¾	09/22/97	105.0500	6.4300
188	Germany	5¾	02/20/97	102.5200	5.6100
197	Germany	7⅝	11/21/96	103.0100	6.9200
203	Germany	8½	03/20/96	100.6300	8.4500
205	Germany	8½	08/20/96	102.7600	8.2700
210	Germany	7¾	01/20/00	109.5150	6.6200
211	Germany	6	03/20/97	102.9650	5.8300
228	Treuhand	5.82	12/14/00	96.9850	6.0000
236	World Bank	7⅝	04/12/05	107.1400	6.6500
246	Austria	6½	01/10/24	95.3500	6.8200
247	Ldwirt Rentenbk	5¾	07/26/00	102.7500	5.6000
250	Germany	3.65	09/30/04	99.3850	3.6726
Dutch Guilder					
28	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	100.8000	5.9500
42	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	105.4500	5.9300
80	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	107.8000	6.4900
97	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	105.9000	6.1400
100	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	115.45	7.3600
103	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	106.4000	6.3400
120	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	108.1500	6.4700
121	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	111.20	6.7400
125	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	117.45	7.4500
129	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	105.8000	6.1400
132	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	100.6500	5.7100
137	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	107.0000	6.3100
141	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	116.40	7.7300
142	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	113.40	6.8300
144	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	109.6500	6.8400
151	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	110.0500	6.5900
155	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	117.3000	7.0300
157	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	115.40	7.1500
175	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	110.4100	6.7900
183	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	108.8000	6.4300
185	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	117.1500	7.0400
193	Netherlands	7	05/15/99	107.9500	6.4800
214	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	119.1000	7.1400
226	Netherlands	7¾	07/15/99	108.9000	6.6600
230	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115.70	7.1300
ECU					
50	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	104.6250	7.1700
55	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	100.5900	5.9600
66	France OAT	6	04/25/04	95.7338	6.2700
71	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.6200	5.0200
91	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	103.1400	7.2700
93	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.6250	5.2200
113	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	105.7500	7.5700
146	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	105.9500	7.7900
150	France BTAN	7¾	03/16/98	104.8000	6.9200
156	France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	102.4117	6.5900
172	Italy	zero	03/07/11	29.1250	8.5100
177	France OAT	8	04/25/03	108.8467	7.3500
186	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	113¾	8.0600
194	France OAT	10	02/26/01	117.90	8.4800
199	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.6250	5.0200
213	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.6217	8.4400
220	Italy	4 15/16	07/31/98	99.9700	4.9400
238	EIB	10	01/24/01	116½	8.5800
Finnish Markka					
209	Finland	9½	03/15/04	113.4750	8.3700
French Franc					
105	France BTAN	7	10/12/00	106.6500	6.5600
143	France BTAN	4¾	04/12/99	99.4600	4.7800
148	France BTAN	7	11/12/99	106.3800	6.5800
152	France OAT	8½	11/25/02	114¼	7.4400
159	France BTAN	7¾	04/12/00	109.2000	7.1000
163	France OAT	7¾	10/25/05	109.8400	7.0600
166	France OAT	8½	04/25/03	114.0500	7.4500
179	France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	103.9700	6.4900
180	France OAT	6	10/25/25	86.1900	6.9600
182	France OAT	8½	04/25/23	116½	7.3000
195	France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	103.4100	6.5300
202	France BTAN	8	05/12/98	107.0600	7.4700
208	France OAT	8½	03/28/00	111.8800	7.6000
216	France OAT	8½	10/25/19	116	7.3300
221	France OAT	9½	06/25/98	110.4700	8.6000
249	France BTAN	5¾	11/12/98	102.4700	5.6100
Irish Punt					
233	Ireland	6¼	10/18/04	93.8500	6.6600
Italian Lira					
101	Italy	10½	09/01/05	103.6900	10.1300
196	Italy	10½	04/01/05	103.6000	10.1400
207	EIB	9.60	01/26/01	101.9500	9.4200
Japanese Yen					
224	Sanwa Fin	4.15	12/31/99	99.7850	4.1600
245	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	110.0000	4.0900
Portuguese Escudo					
76	Portugal	10.938	02/01/98	100.9000	10.8399
128	Portugal	10.938	02/15/99	101.5000	10.7759
170	Portugal	10.938	02/03/00	101.6000	10.7653
Spanish Peseta					
112	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	103.6740	9.7400
153	Spain	12¼	03/25/00	110.9560	11.0400
173	Spain	10.15	01/31/06	103.9110	9.7700
212	Spain	10	02/28/05	102.7030	9.7400
217	Spain	7.40	07/30/99	96.0490	7.7000
235	Spain	8	05/30/04	91.9240	8.7000
Swedish Krona					
109	Sweden	6	02/09/05	82.9001	7.2400
110	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.0698	10.0900
136	Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	109.3537	9.3700
198	Sweden	10¾	01/23/97	102.5700	10.4800
U.S. Dollar					
10	Argentina FRN	6 13/16	03/29/05	76.8750	8.8600
11	Brazil Cap S.L.	4	04/15/14	71.4175	5.6000
31	Argentina par L	5	03/31/23	59.8750	8.3500
32	Brazil par ZI	4¼	04/15/24	56.7500	7.4900
36	Venezuela	6 9/16	12/18/07	59.2800	11.0700
59	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	68.6250	9.1100
62	Brazil L	6 13/16	04/15/06	74.1250	9.1900
64	Brazil 930.0	6⅛	01/01/01	88.6250	7.1900
65	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	60.3750	11.1800
67	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	78.1141	4.8000
77	Argentina L	6 5/16	03/31/23	69.0000	9.5100
81	Glaxo Wellcome	6⅛	01/25/06	99.6250	6.1500
89	Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/12	64.2500	10.7000
92	Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	87.1250	7.8900
94	Brazil S.ZI	6 13/16	04/15/24	66.2500	10.2800
106	World Bank	6⅝	07/21/05	103.7500	6.1400
117	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	94.6994	4.7500
119	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	68.6250	9.1100
122	Brazil	4	04/15/14	59.7500	6.6900
130	Finland	6¾	11/24/97	103.1250	6.5500
131	Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/11	53.5635	11.6700
134	Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/09	68.8750	9.9800
135	Bulgaria	2	07/28/12	39.2144	5.1000
139	Venezuela	6 13/16	03/18/07	60.7500	11.2100
140	Mexico A	6.766	12/31/19	75.8750	8.9200
145	Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/24	56.0000	11.1600
149	Mexico	-	11/27/96	103.7569	-
162	Canada	6⅞	07/21/05	102.8750	6.2000
168	Mexico D	6.547	12/28/19	75.8750	8.6300
174	Argentina	3 5/16	04/01/01	103.5000	3.2005
176	Ecuador par	3	02/28/25	39.6250	7.5700
178	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	53.6250	11.6600
181	KFW Intl Fin	8¼	11/30/04	115	7.1700
184	Mexico	7.609	03/30/08	94.6250	8.0400
189	Merck	6¾	09/19/05	105.0000	6.4300
190	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	84.1250	8.6200
191	Ecuador	6 13/16	02/28/25	58.1256	11.7200
192	IADB	7½	04/05/05	110⅛	6.8100
201	Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	89.5000	9.3600
204	Canada	6½	05/30/00	104.1250	6.2400
206	Mexico B	6.7656	12/31/19	75.8750	8.9200
215	ADB	6⅛	10/24/05	102.6250	6.0900
218	Italy	5 9/16	07/26/99	99.8900	5.5700
219	Britain	7¼	12/09/02	108.6250	6.6700
222	Sweden	5¾	02/08/01	99.6800	5.7700
223	BadWuert L Fin	6½	08/10/05	103.1250	6.3000
225	Telstra	6½	11/28/05	102.5000	6.3400
227	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	97.1250	7.0800
229	TVA	6⅜	06/15/05	103.5000	6.1600
232	Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	53.1397	5.1800
234	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	60.3750	11.1800
239	Fannie Mae	7.40	07/01/04	110⅛	6.7200
240	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	44.4134	6.7500
241	KFW Intl Fin	7½	04/21/05	110¼	6.8000
242	World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	106.3750	6.7000
244	Walmart Stores	6⅛	11/21/00	101.8750	6.0100

Gold Casts Shadow on Credit Market

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Celebration over the most active month in the history of the international capital market is fast fading into gloom.

First, there is rampant uncertainty about whether the major economies are on the tip of a recession or a recovery. Next, there is concern that anyone who is likely to buy bonds has already done so. Finally, a stunning rise in gold prices has sparked worries that it signals a burst of inflation, which, if true, could be deadly news for fixed-income securities.

Gold ended last week at a six-year high of $417.70 an ounce. Metals market analysts said that the increase was due to technical conditions — a supply mismatch, which forced producers who had sold heavily in the forward market to cover by buying in the spot market. But bond-market players were clearly rattled by the possibility that the price rise was signaling bad news to come.

Analysts said bond yields in the major markets already incorporate too much good news, and they see a need for a modest shakeout in prices and evidence that administered rates can fall further before the rally can resume.

Given the track record of the Federal Reserve Board — more often than not, one cut too many — coupled with the fact that a clear read on the U.S. economy is unlikely to emerge until spring when distortions because of severe winter weather will have been ironed out, the Fed's cut in the discount rate last week failed to inspire confidence, and prices on long-term paper retreated.

The mood in Europe was no better. A 15 basis-point reduction in the German money-market rate, to 3.40 percent, and a Bundesbank announcement that this normally variable rate would be set at 3.30 percent during the next two weeks was interpreted as a signal of at least a temporary halt to the decline in rates rather than a precursor of additional cuts.

Analysts are already warning that the central bank's M-3 measure of money supply is certain to show a big increase for January when reported in mid-February. BHF-Bank in Frankfurt warned that another big jump following the larger-than-expected increase in December would make it "difficult for the Bundesbank to further lower interest rates."

An end to the decline in German rates is expected to signal a financial crisis in Europe, where tensions over meeting the Maastricht treaty's criteria for monetary union will flare once the fall in the benchmark German rates is finished.

But Julian Jessop at HSBC Markets in London said the expected overshoot of the January money supply data is likely to be read by the Bundesbank as a technical quirk with no policy implications. He said at least one more discount rate cut was likely, although it may be not announced until the second quarter.

Ralph Süppel at J. P. Morgan & Co. in Frankfurt said it was unclear if Germany was headed for a rebound or a recession, but he said he expected growth to pick up, which would put official rates on hold.

The prospect of stabilized German rates while U.S. rates are still falling undermined the dollar, which failed to break out of the top of its recent trading range and closed the week at 1.4820 Deutsche marks, down 0.6 percent.

The Australian dollar was a big winner last week, up 2.7 percent to a three-month high against the U.S. dollar, and up 2.1 percent against the mark. This was largely because of the rise in gold. Australia is the world's third-largest producer, and gold accounts for about 10 percent of its total exports.

As for the bond market, analysts are expecting a pause after the record January pace when new issues totaled a monthly record of $62 billion, Rosario Benavides, a Salomon Brothers Inc. analyst said. Paper denominated in U.S. dollars accounted for 34 percent of total business, while activity in marks surged to almost 30 percent of the market.

Auctions to Put Additional Pressure on Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury bond prices could fall for the third straight week if demand for $44.5 billion of securities at Treasury auctions proves to be tepid, traders said.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year bond rose to 6.16 percent from 6.05 percent last week as prices dropped. Traders, citing rising prices for gold and other commodities, said fears of accelerating inflation caused the fall.

Gold, often bought as a hedge against inflation, surged $8.90 last week, to a six-year high of $417.70 per ounce. Commodity prices, as measured by the Commodity Research Bureau index of 17 futures contracts, hit a 7 year high.

The rallying commodities markets

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

are troubling, given recent economic data showing inflation under control, traders said.

"The long bond is not where you want to be with the auctions on the horizon," said Barbara Kenworthy, a money manager at Prudential Mutual Funds. "Everything that could go wrong for bonds is being discussed," and that could lift yields to 6.25 percent.

Not even a Labor Department report that the economy lost 201,000 jobs in January could convince some investors that economic growth is not accelerating to the point where inflation becomes a concern. While job losses usually ease concern about a inflation, the government said Friday that the drop in payroll was caused mainly by a blizzard that idled workers in the Northeast.

Inflation worries were sparked by the quarter-point cut in U.S. interest rates last week. *(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Argentaria Global Finance	$300	2001	libor	99.85	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $700 million. Fees 0.15%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Caisse Centrale Desjardins du Quebec	$150	2001	0.10	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations $10,000. (Citibank Int'l.)
Greece	$210	1999	0.49	100.09	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $10,000. (CS First Boston.)
Merrill Lynch	$150	2000	0.20	99¾	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $200 million. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
National Australia Bank	$500	1997	0.10	99.99	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.05%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
IMI Bank	DM200	2001	⅛	99.965	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100,000 marks. (SBC Warburg.)
Morgan Stanley Group	DM400	1999	1/16	99.88	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Spintab	DM400	2001	0.10	99.925	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
Volkswagen Car Lease	DM500	1999	0.10	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Pendeford Mortgages	£1,000	2037	—	100.00	—	Issue split into 6 tranches, paying 0.08 to 0.16 over 3-month Libor, with reoffer prices ranging from 99.92 to 99.98. Callable at par from 2000. Fees 0.10 to 0.2675%. Denominations £100,000. (NatWest Markets.)
Bayerische Landesbank	FF1,000	2006	1.05	99.85	—	Below average yield of long-term French Treasuries (TME). Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Société Générale.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco de Boston	$110	2004	9⅛	99.955	—	Semiannual coupon will be 9⅛% until 1998, 9¼% until 1999, 10½% until 2001, 11% thereafter. Callable at par from 1998. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Bank of Boston.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz	$200	2001	5½	101.325	100.30	Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Merrill Lynch & Co.	$150	1999	5½	101.06	100.20	Reoffered at 99.91. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Mexico	$1,000	2001	9¾	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
National Grid	$300	2001	5½	101.178	99.92	Reoffered at 99.603. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
World Bank	$100	1997	4.40	100½	—	Reoffered at 99.805. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Nomura Int'l.)
Cadbury Beverages Canada	DM300	2001	5⅛	101.79	99.25	Reoffered at 99.59. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Depfa	DM2,000	2003	5⅝	99.714	99.20	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Commerzbank.)
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	DM1,000	2001	4⅞	101.015	99.70	Reoffered at 99.64. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Federal National Mortgage Association	DM750	2001	5	99.926	99.98	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
KFW	DM2,500	2006	6.00	98.831	98.60	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Nordic Investment Bank	DM500	2001	4⅞	101.213	—	Reoffered at 99.588. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (ABN—AMRO Bank.)
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	£100	2001	7	100.15	—	Reoffered at 98.55. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Hambros Bank.)
Japan Development Bank	£200	2003	7⅛	100.88	—	Reoffered at 99.305. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (HSBC Markets.)
Royal Bank of Scotland	£200	2006	7⅞	100.336	—	Reoffered at 98.686. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations £100,000. (UBS.)
Argentina	ITL350,000	2001	13¼	100⅜	100.00	Reoffered at 99½. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credito Italiano.)
World Bank	ITL200,000	1999	9⅛	101.16	100.15	Callable at par in 1997. Fees 1⅛%. (Credito Italiano.)
European Investment Bank	SP15,000	2001	8.90	102.13	100.27	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 35 billion pesetas. Fees 1⅝%. (Argentaria.)
Kredietbank Int'l Finance	ECU45	2005	6	102.00	100.02	Interest will be 6% until 2000, 7% until 2002, thereafter 8%. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 100 million Ecus. Fees 2%. (Kredietbank.)
Ontario	C$700	2001	zero	72⅞	—	Yield 6.376%. Noncallable. Proceeds C$509 million. Fees 0.25%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Nankin Electric Railway	$100	2000	2⅞	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 6. (Daiwa Europe.)
Optec Dai-Ichi Denko	$100	2000	2⅛	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at 547 yen per share and at 107.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
SMC Corp.	$300	2000	2⅜	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at 7,729 yen per share and at 108.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. Issued in Asia. (Nomura Singapore.)

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5373.99	5,271.75	+ 1.94
DJ Util.	228.90	229.18	—0.12
DJ Trans.	1960.22	1,908.95	+ 2.69
S & P 100	609.12	595.60	+ 2.27
S & P 500	635.85	621.62	+ 2.29
S & P Ind	746.86	729.73	+ 2.35
NYSE Cp	340.09	332.84	+ 2.18
Britain			
FTSE 100	3781.30	3,734.70	+ 1.25
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,904.0	20,663.8	+ 1.16
Germany			
DAX	2452.06	2,432.93	+ 0.79
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	11,469.4	11,111.9	+ 3.22
World			
MSCIP	748.54	731.92	+ 2.27

World index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l

Money Rates

	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5¼
Prime rate	8¼	8½
Federal funds rate	5¼	5⅜
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.42
3-month interbank	0.56	0.44
Germany		
Lombard	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.45	3.45
3-month interbank	3.33	3.53
Britain		
Bank base rate	6¼	6¼
Call money	6⅛	6 5/16
3-month interbank	6 5/16	6 5/16

Gold	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	% Chg
London p.m. fix $	414.50	406.50	+ 1.97

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	Yr High	Yr Low
U.S. $, long term	6.18	6.35	6.37	6.18
U.S. $, mdm term	5.63	5.82	5.87	5.61
U.S. $, short term	5.30	5.38	5.53	5.30
Pounds sterling	7.11	7.02	7.39	7.01
French francs	6.11	6.09	6.38	6.08
Italian lire	9.52	9.51	10.45	9.50
Danish kroner	6.33	6.34	6.35	5.95
Swedish kronor	7.82	7.81	8.55	7.81
ECUs, long term	7.18	6.86	7.19	6.86
ECUs, mdm term	6.24	5.89	6.24	5.89
Can. $	6.63	6.74	7.08	6.62
Aus. $	8.02	8.07	8.13	8.01
N.Z. $	7.75	7.72	7.75	7.04
Yen	2.44	2.44	2.50	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Feb. 1

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos.	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos.
Straights	253.5	1,186.1	2,319.5	1,232.5
Convert.	—	—	135.6	—
FRNs	107.1	477.2	346.0	29.6
ECP	9,006.0	6,646.1	9,567.9	7,348.0
Total	9,366.6	8,309.4	12,369.0	8,610.1

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos.	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos.
Straights	15,944.5	22,610.3	56,944.0	25,765.6
Convert.	809.7	552.0	2,690.9	1,174.5
FRNs	9,559.2	4,271.5	46,929.0	9,230.5
ECP	10,721.3	16,075.5	15,954.1	33,264.7
Total	37,034.1	43,509.3	122,518.	69,435.3

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

Feb. 1

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5 5/16	5⅛
Deutsche mark	3 5/16	3 5/16	3¼
Pound sterling	6 5/16	6¼	6⅛
French franc	4⅝	4 7/16	4 7/16
ECU	4 9/16	4½	4 7/16
Yen	½	⅝	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS / FINANCE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1996

CYBERSCAPE

Netscape's Upgrade: Better Web Browsing

By Margot Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Are you ready for the upgrade? No, not Windows 95 — that's old news. But if you are wired to the Internet, you cannot avoid the hoopla surrounding the imminent release of Netscape Communications Corp.'s World Wide Web browser, Netscape Navigator 2.0.

Can't wait? You can test drive the latest prototype version available on Netscape's home page (http://home.netscape.com).

Netscape 2.0 offers new features and brings changes to familiar ones.

I have, and my conclusion is that you will want 2.0. With the upgrade, you can view emerging innovations in page design and functions. Slow-loading images resolve more quickly. It also makes an effort to make most Internet activities available from a single screen.

The new release, which requires a 14,400 byte-per-second modem, is not the only browser available, of course. America Online Inc., CompuServe Inc. and Microsoft Network all have browsers — software that people run on their machines to get into the Web — and others are on the shelves of computer stores or available on-line.

But Netscape is the closest thing we have to a market standard. That means that the software industry is developing many new applications to work with it. Even before its official release, a dozen so-called plug-in applications from various software developers were on the market.

Netscape also works with Sun Microsystems Inc.'s new Java programming language, which makes Web sites more lively with interactivity.

Netscape 2.0 offers new features and brings some changes to familiar ones.

Web pages designed with the program's "frames" feature are already setting a new style at many sites. Frames can display multiple scrollable panels within a single page, allowing users to make queries and get results without moving between pages.

The new version also allows you to read and send electronic mail and organize mail in folders. You get an address book with nickname and group mailing list features.

Netscape's mail program is not as mature as commercial products such as Eudora Pro or Claris Emailer. But its in-

See BROWSE, Page 15

The Indian Rupee Is Reeling

Reforms Have Eroded Central Bank's Control

By Neel Chowdhury
Special to the Herald Tribune

BOMBAY — For nearly half a century the Reserve Bank of India managed an economy where it monitored the supply and demand of capital to an exacting degree, but as the recent slide of the rupee indicates, the central bank's control has waned as the country has opened its economy.

There are 35,000 employees on the payroll at the Reserve Bank, a legacy of the days when India's economy was centrally planned and the bank was supposed to know where every rupee was spent or saved.

But now, amid a crisis of confidence in the rupee, which has fallen about 15 percent since August, economists and foreign investors are wondering if the central bank can keep pace with changing times and sweeping economic reforms.

When it comes to managing India's money supply without fully controlling it, the Reserve Bank has lately been earning poor reviews.

"The RBI never let the market determine the exchange rate before," said Dilip Ratha, an economist with W.I. Carr in Singapore. "This is the first time and I think they were taken by surprise."

On Friday, the dollar closed at 36.74 rupees, up from 31.37 just five months ago.

Explanations for the rupee's sudden fall vary, but most analysts settle on one basic theme: the central bank's perceived failure to respond when the rupee first begun to wobble in September.

"Not until the commerce minister came out and said the rupee should slide no further than 34.50 did the forex markets calm down," said Ashwini Agarwal, head of research at Bombay's largest local stock brokerage, SSKI Securities. "But why should the commerce minister come out and say anything? That's the RBI's job."

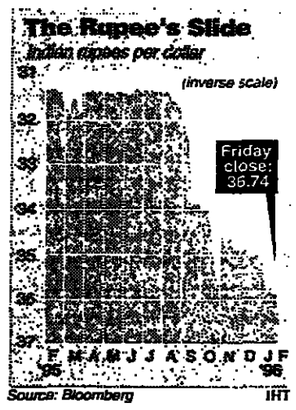
He was referring to comments made at the end of October by Commerce Minister Palaniappan Chidambaram.

Analysts said the central bank's inaction in September was tied to an announcement made in March. At that time, officials said the Reserve Bank would stay out of the foreign-exchange markets, a statement that was to demonstrate India's commitment to liberalization.

The government has made full convertibility of the rupee a goal, but it has said that it must wait until inflation was reduced and budget deficits were cut.

Currently, government approval is required for large foreign-exchange transactions.

The Rupee's Slide
Indian rupees per dollar



Source: Bloomberg IHT

But even if full convertibility is delayed, critics say the Reserve Bank cannot afford to be too relaxed: Short-term capital flows are playing a powerful new role in India's economy.

Foreign portfolio investment touched a high of $3.6 billion in 1994, but dropped nearly 60 percent, to $1.5 billion in 1995, a shock to central bankers and politicians alike.

At the same time, India's appetite for imports grew as tariffs fell and the thirst for capital goods increased. Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. in Bombay estimates there was "a shortage of dollars to an extent of 0.6 percent" of gross domestic product in 1995.

That pent-up demand broke out in September and has continued since, putting the central bank in the difficult position of deciding whether to risk more of its $16 billion in reserves to shore up the rupee. An October intervention estimated to have cost the bank $500 million halted the slide, but only temporarily.

The rupee's sensitivity to short-term capital flows is not likely to abate soon. Even with increased international aid flows expected in the first half of this year, economists said political uncertainty and weakening corporate earnings in 1996 would dissuade foreign investment in India's stock markets.

That slowdown in short-term capital inflows, in turn, could further batter the rupee, analysts said.

Some analysts say the rupee's fall was a long-needed adjustment after three years of engineered exchange-rate stability. This theory is accepted by many economists, but it fails to explain the timing and suddenness of the fall.

After Removing 2, Apple Taps Amelio To Begin Healing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA CLARA, California — Reeling from losses, executive defections and persistent reports that it is about to be sold, Apple Computer Inc. has ousted not only its chief executive, Michael Spindler, but also its chairman and co-founder, A.C. "Mike" Markkula.

To replace them, the world's No. 3 maker of personal computers has turned to Gilbert F. Amelio, a Silicon Valley veteran who resigned Friday after three years as chairman of National Semiconductor Corp., which he is widely credited with returning to profit after years of losses.

The appointment of Mr. Amelio, 52, marks a new chapter for Apple, which virtually invented the personal computer industry 20 years ago and came to symbolize the vibrant culture of Silicon Valley — only to fall victim to its own arrogance and mismanagement.

Mr. Markkula, who helped raise the money to found Apple nearly 20 years ago, will become vice chairman, a post he previously held. Apple gave no details on whether Mr. Spindler resigned or was dismissed.

The executive shake-up comes in the wake of several weeks of speculation over a possible sale of Apple to Sun Microsystems Inc., the high-flying maker of workstations. Sources said Apple ultimately refused to accept what it considered a low-ball offer from Sun.

"The bad news for Apple shareholders is there may not be a Sun bid," said Andrew Neff, an analyst with Bear, Stearns & Co. "The good news is they are getting a turnaround expert."

Analysts said Mr. Amelio, who like many Silicon Valley executives got his start at Fairchild Semiconductor, has a direct, analytical and low-key approach that is just what Apple needs. Yet he is also described by colleagues and analysts as easy to work with and quick to give workers a long leash.

"He has such a clear understanding of what needs to be done in companies, and he doesn't take long to recognize problems," said William Simon, who co-wrote a book with Mr. Amelio last year.

The book, "Profit From Experience," details principles for turning around a company that eschews turmoil, avoiding ruthless job cutting that may boost profits temporarily, only to leave a shell of a company.

"The extreme turnaround manager is a pirate who sails away, leaving a floundering crew on a plundered ship heading toward disastrous storms," Mr. Amelio said.

While credited with the turnaround at National Semiconductor — and with helping a previous employer, Rockwell International Corp., out of a slump in the 1980s — Mr. Amelio will face a far more difficult task at Apple, analysts said.

The company, which lost money and market share at the end of last year and predicts another loss early this year, has ground to a virtual halt in recent weeks on news that it would lay off 1,300 employees, or about 8 percent of its work force, with more cutbacks to come.

"The noise level has gotten to be very distracting," an Apple manager said. "People are trying to get things done, but it is very hard right now." *(Bloomberg, LAT)*

Executive At Disney Jumps Ship

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After less than a year in the job, Stephen Bollenbach has resigned as chief financial officer of Walt Disney Co. to return to the hotel industry.

Mr. Bollenbach, who had been chief executive of Host Marriott Corp., was named chief executive and president of Hilton Hotels Corp. on Friday.

Several analysts said Mr. Bollenbach's departure was a loss for Disney. He was the architect of Disney's $19 billion deal to buy Capital Cities/ABC Inc., which is nearing completion.

He is being replaced by Richard Nanula, who had served as Disney's chief financial officer until November 1994, but has been running Disney's stores in the interim.

Before joining Disney, Mr. Bollenbach oversaw the reorganization of Marriott Corp. into two separate companies.

With Hilton, Mr. Bollenbach gets another chance as chief executive — an opportunity that was not expected to come up at Disney. Several industry experts speculated Friday that the appointment of Michael S. Ovitz as president of Disney might have caused Mr. Bollenbach to see his chances of winning the top job there as diminishing.

SEC Steps Up Milken Investigation

By Peter Truell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission has taken its investigation of Michael R. Milken, the former junk-bond king, to a new level by granting itself full subpoena powers to look into his recent business dealings, according to people familiar with the inquiry.

The increased powers mean that, effective immediately, SEC investigators can compel people to be interviewed and to produce documents. Such a move indicates that the continuing investigation of the controversial financier has become more serious, former SEC officials said.

Mr. Milken's lawyer disagreed. "There's nothing new," Richard V. Sandler said. "I said four months ago that the SEC feels a responsibility to complete its work in this area, and I look forward to them doing that."

The SEC declined to comment.

Mr. Milken, who built a huge fortune during the 1980s takeover binge and the growth in the market for junk bonds, served two years in prison until early 1993, after he pleaded guilty in federal court in 1990 to six counts involving securities-law violations. His three-year probation period ends March 2.

The SEC first began looking into Mr. Milken's recent business dealings in autumn after he was an adviser in several high-profile takeovers.

The commission is trying to determine whether Mr. Milken has breached an April 1990 order barring him from the securities industry for life. Under that order, Mr. Milken agreed to "be barred" by the SEC "from association with any broker, dealer, investment adviser, investment company or mutual securities dealer."

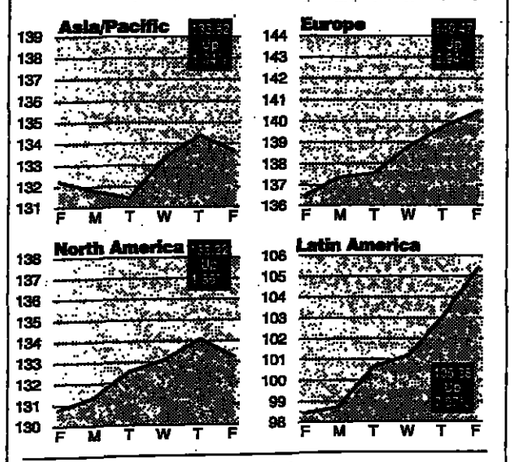
The SEC inquiry seems to be focusing on three transactions in which Mr. Milken served as an adviser to one of the principals, according to people reached by SEC investigators.

These are the acquisition of Turner Broadcasting System Inc. by Time Warner Inc.; the decision by MCI Communications Corp. to invest up to $2 billion in Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., and the acquisition of New World Entertainment Inc. by the investor Ronald O. Perelman.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending February 2, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	2/2/96 close	1/25/96 close	% change		2/2/96 close	1/25/96 close	% change
Energy	138.37	133.77	+3.44	Capital Goods	140.52	136.19	+3.18
Utilities	132.29	127.78	+3.53	Raw Materials	150.54	143.42	+4.96
Finance	125.76	124.40	+1.09	Consumer Goods	140.66	138.07	+1.88
Services	124.96	121.72	+2.66	Miscellaneous	149.23	139.82	+2.44

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, *and* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Feb. 2

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	BFr	HF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.655	2.533	1.1199	0.326	0.1055*	—	5.448*	1.366	1.5517*	1.211	1.37*
Brussels	30.5225	46.4775	20.65	5.9965	1.9359*	18.3585	—	25.0825	0.3972	22.22	24.4325*
Frankfurt	1.4885	2.2692	—	0.5512	0.1421*	0.8929	4.8645*	1.2198	1.3972*	1.0832	1.1885*
London (c)	1.5748	—	2.2651	7.2338	2.3318	24.5	7.9217	1.2955	1.4825*	1.1503	1.2625*
Madrid	125.27	190.234	84.193	24.57	7.921	1878.8	607.55	98.765	112.705*	87.169	—
Milan	1,578.50	2,402.80	1,061.80	309.80	—	949.88	51.203	1,296.00	14.08	1,148.15	12.827
New York (c)	—	1.5245*	1.482	5.089	1,575.00	1.4655	38.48	1.2145	106.45	1.2058	134.77
Paris	5.1023	7.7615	3.4351	—	0.3232*	3.0572	0.1671	4.1929	4.884*	3.7184	4.1537*
Tokyo	157.68	162.50	71.97	20.96	6.659	64.19	3.499	87.96	—	77.91	0.8631
Toronto	1.3549	2.0939	0.9261	0.2696	0.0857*	0.827	0.4504*	1.1302	1.2871*	—	1.161*
Zurich	1.221	1.8832	0.8207	0.2389	0.0772*	0.7329	3.9922*	—	1.1463*	0.8691	0.9751*
1 ECU	1.2717	1.9571	1.8914	6.4927	2,040.41	2.1128	30.9925	1.5496	135.346	1.2467	139.285
1 SDR	1.4554	0.9583	1.2169	N.Q.	2,330.86	2.4243	44.5146	1.7739	155.597	1.4966	162.207

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*c: To buy one pound; to buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9993	Greek drac.	245.12	Mex. peso	7.385	S. Afr. rand	3.6507
Australian $	1.3253	Hong Kong $	7.7318	N. Zealand $	1.4769	S. Kor. won	781.30
Austrian sch.	10.45	Hung. forint	145.26	Norw. krone	6.483	Swed. krona	6.9615
Brazil real	0.9737	Indian rupee	36.56	Phil. peso	26.15	Taiwan $	27.47
Chinese yuan	8.2928	Indo. rupiah	2292.	Polish zloty	2.55	Thai baht	25.34
Czech koruna	27.36	Irish $	0.6371	Port. escudo	153.95	Turkish lira	427.41.
Danish krone	5.7433	Israeli shek.	3.1412	Russ ruble	4798.	UAE dirham	3.6710
Egypt. pound	3.3945	Kuw dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	382.00
Fin. markka	4.5595	Malay. ring.	2.5515	Sing. $	1.4172		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5194	1.5191	1.5172	Japanese yen	105.93	105.46	105.06
Canadian dollar	1.3742	1.3743	1.3743	Swiss franc	1.2150	1.2111	1.2082
Deutsche mark	1.4828	1.4800	1.4778				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Davos Notebook

Those Wild and Crazy Central Bankers

International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — When Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, and Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France, get together with Deputy U.S. Treasury Secretary Lawrence H. Summers, they can produce any number of dense economic analyses. Mirth and laughter, however, are not usually in their repertoire.

Yet when these three august financial officials appeared together on a panel here at the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum and tried to forecast the shape of the world economy in 2000, the result included a piece of stand-up comedy.

First, the audience was asked to use interactive voting devices to say which nation would be the dominant economic power 2000. Up came a majority of 82 percent for the United States, followed by Germany, China and Japan.

"What about France?" somebody asked, as Mr. Trichet stared down at his shoes.

"No problem," said Rudi Dornbusch, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist and moderator of the panel. "France is already included in Germany."

Diplomacy in Its Pure State

Mr. Summers, in his many public appearances, is always obsessively scrupulous in avoiding any embarrassing pronouncement about Europe's delicate debate over the chances of launching its single currency by 1999. At the Davos meeting, he appeared to have hit upon the perfect formulation.

In predicting the state of the world economy in 2000, Mr. Summers spoke diplomatically of the absolute certainty of the existence of "European monetary arrangements." In doing so he dodged the stickier matter of whether there would be European monetary union.

He Can Afford to Joke About It

Mr. Tietmeyer, meanwhile, could not resist a swipe at American politics. Asked where the dollar was headed, he said: "That depends on the two Americas." He paused for effect, then explained: "The Congress and the administration."

Is It Self-Winding?

Humility was the main course at a luncheon given here by Japanese executives. The affair became a karaoke of self-criticism, as each executive took the microphone to complain of over-regulation, lack of financial transparency, political turmoil and lack of entrepreneurial fervor in their country.

Not helping, noted Makoto Utsumi, the moderator and a leading Japanese economist, is the high turnover at the top of government. "I have it on good authority," he said, "that Seiko will soon introduce a new calendar watch, with one day for each Japanese prime minister."

— **Alan Friedman and Jonathan Gage**

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11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

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Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

The shareholders of GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND (in liquidation) (the "Fund") are hereby convened to an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg on 14 February, 1996 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. To receive the report of the auditor to the liquidation.
2. To grant discharge to the liquidator and the auditor to the liquidation.
3. To grant discharge to the directors in office until the date of liquidation.
4. To decide the close of the liquidation of the Fund.
5. To decide to keep the records and books of the Fund for a period of 5 years at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg.
6. To note that liquidation proceeds which have not been distributed will be transferred to the Caisse des Consignations to be held for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Resolutions will be passed with the consent of a simple majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

Proxy cards are available at the registered office of the Fund.

Bearer shareholders are requested to deposit their shares at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg at least 3 clear days prior to the date of the meeting.

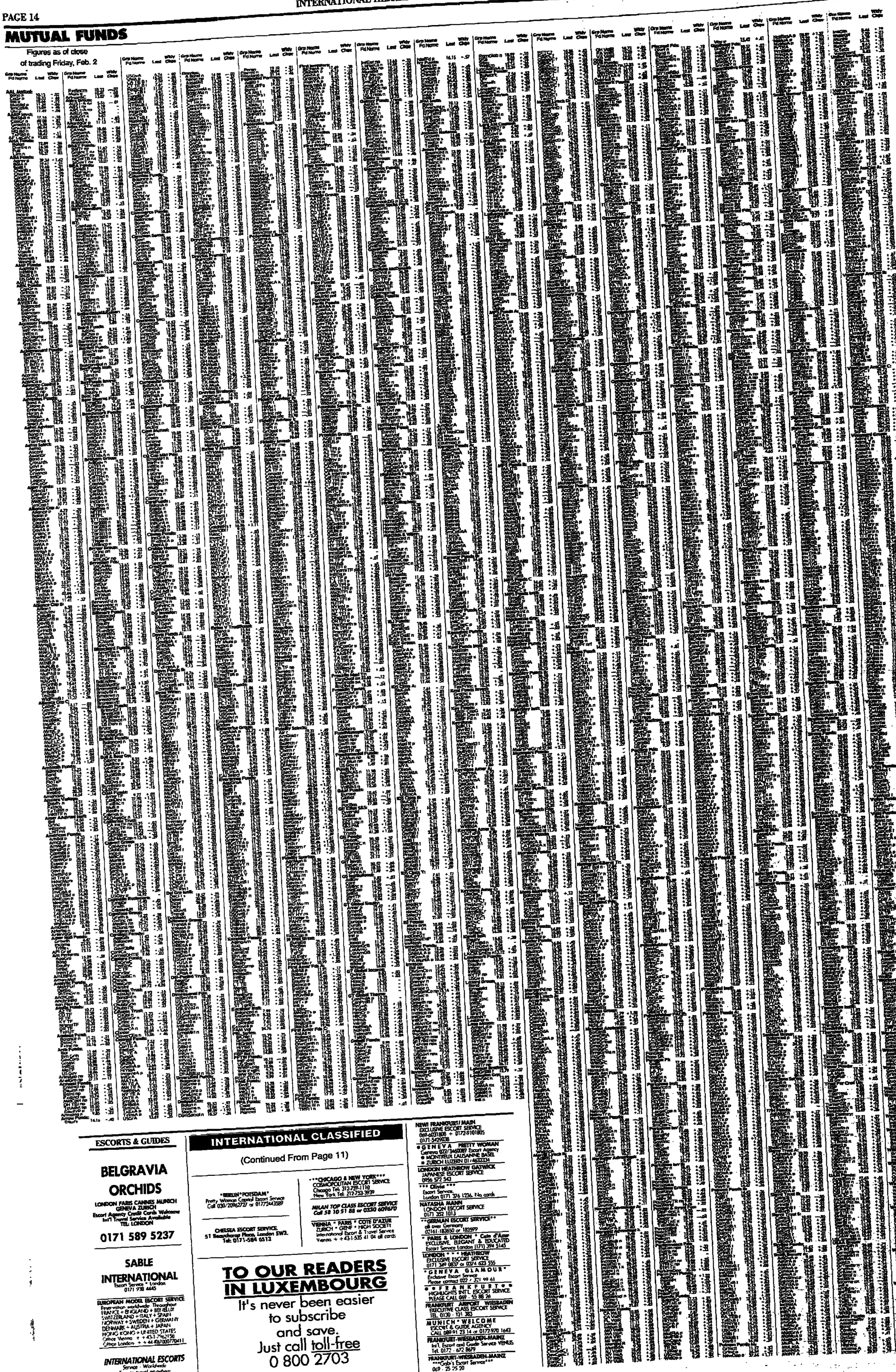
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SHORT COVER

Germany: 3 Million Fewer Jobs?

BONN (Combined Dispatches) — McKinsey & Co., a U.S. consulting firm, has predicted that 3 million jobs in German industry will disappear "in the long term."

Herbert Henzler, director of McKinsey's German division, told the weekly magazine Der Spiegel that 35 percent of the active German population works in industry, compared with a maximum of 25 percent in the United States.

"The difference corresponds to about three million jobs, which will probably be cut in the long term," he said. Mr. Henzler also said he "doesn't believe" in the government's plan to halve the number of unemployed by the year 2000.

The Federal Labor Office, meanwhile, said that German unemployment was poised to rise to more than 4 million people. But the office said the average for the year would drop below that figure.

(AFP, Reuters)

France Telecom Stock Sale Seen

PARIS (Reuters) — The chairman of France Telecom has said the partial sale of the state phone company would be "necessary" to face competition and raise funds.

Michel Bon said Saturday in an interview with Radio Classique that a partial sale would also "place France Telecom in the same situation as its partners; that is, it will be subject to the judgment of the market, subject to the pressure of the market."

Regarding a timetable, Mr. Bon said "the government has said all will be done before Jan. 1, 1998. I have no reasons to doubt its commitment." European Union rules stipulate that telecommunications markets must be fully opened by then.

Beijing Says Trade to Grow 12%

BEIJING (Reuters) — China's foreign trade is expected to grow by an average of 12 percent a year during the next five years, according to a report published Sunday by the China Daily Business Weekly.

Expansion at such a rate, with total trade volume targeted to hit $400 billion by 2000, can be achieved, the report by China's customs administration said.

China's foreign trade soared by more than 18 percent in 1995, ranking it 11th in the world. Exports alone rose nearly 23 percent. China's trade surplus expanded to $16.69 billion from just $5.3 billion in 1994, customs figures showed.

NEC Plans Big China Investment

TOKYO (AFP) — NEC Corp. plans to invest more than 100 billion yen ($935.8 million) in China over the next five years to expand its semiconductor and telecommunications-equipment businesses there, according to a report.

The sum will be about double the amount NEC has invested in China so far, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Saturday.

Herbert Haft Wins Family Feud

NEW YORK (NYT) — A Washington, D.C., jury has awarded Herbert H. Haft $10.2 million in damages in a dispute with his son Ronald Haft and Donald Bourassa over the management of Combined Properties Inc., a privately held real estate concern controlled by Ronald Haft.

Herbert Haft, chairman of Dart Group, brought the suit against Ronald Haft and Mr. Bourassa, an executive vice president of Combined Properties, after a dispute that began in August 1994. The following month, Ronald Haft led a boardroom coup that ousted his father as chairman of Combined Properties.

British Software Firm Finds A Virus Made for Windows 95

Reuters

LONDON — A British software company has found the first virus specifically designed to infect Microsoft Corp.'s Windows 95 operating system.

The virus, called "Boza," corrupts programs so they no longer work properly, the Independent on Sunday reported.

"It's the first that we've seen that affects Windows 95 programs in particular," said Paul Ducklin, an analyst for Sophos, a software company based in Abingdon, England.

The virus occasionally displays a message reading: "The taste of fame just got tastier. VLAD Australia does it again with the world's first Win95 virus," the newspaper said.

The report did not explain what the message meant.

Viruses are written by sophisticated computer users and are usually timed to strike on a certain day of the year, scrambling data stored on disks or rendering software inoperable.

Computer viruses spread when a user inserts an "infected" disk, or downloads infected programs over a telephone connection.

LG Targets Asia and India for $5 Billion Investment

Reuters

SEOUL — LG Group plans to invest about $5 billion over the next five years in oil refining, semiconductor, petrochemical, construction and telecommunications ventures in Southeast Asia and India, the company said over the weekend.

"The region is one of the most important strategic markets in the world to us," Koo Bon Moo, chairman of LG, said Saturday in Indonesia.

"We will actively invest in the region to become a top corporation operating in the region."

A spokesman for the South Korean group, which was formerly known as Lucky-Goldstar, said that major projects would include a $1.3 billion joint venture to build a semiconductor plant in Malaysia, a $1.2 billion joint venture to build a 130,000 barrel-per-day oil refinery in Vietnam and a venture to build a petrochemicals complex in India.

LG Semicon Co., the group's publicly traded semiconductor unit, will build the Malaysian plant in partnership with Hitachi Ltd. of Japan. The Vietnam refinery project is a joint venture with Conoco Inc. of the United States and the Malaysian national oil company, Petroliam Nasional Bhd.

LG also plans to invest $800 million on the construction of house units and office buildings in Indonesia and $400 million in building a resort complex on Bintan Island, Indonesia, the spokesman said.

The group, which has 47 affiliates, estimated last year's combined revenues at 50 trillion won ($64 billion) and expects this year's revenues to rise to 62 trillion won.

"The plan is in line with our strategy to aggressively explore the world's most dynamic markets," the spokesman, Park Hyeong Il said.

Mr. Park said annual sales in India and Asia, excluding China, would exceed $10 billion in the year 2000, compared with $2.5 billion in 1994.

In China, where LG plans to invest more than $1 billion by 2000 in electronics and petrochemical projects, the group expects to post annual revenues of around $6 billion in 2000, Mr. Park said.

"China, India and the other Asian markets hold the highest growth potential in the world," he said. "We believe our commitment in those markets will greatly contribute to making us a top player there."

South Korean companies have been actively pursuing sales and manufacturing abroad since the early 1990s as a way of gaining greater access to fast-growing overseas markets and cutting costs by moving manufacturing operations to lower-wage countries.

The Ministry of Finance and Economy said Friday that approvals for overseas investments by South Korean companies rose 37 percent in 1995, to an all-time high of $4.91 billion, the third consecutive yearly increase.

The country's cumulative overseas investments amounted to $10.24 billion in 5,327 projects as of the end of 1995, the ministry said.

China Sets More Rules To Regulate Internet

Reuters

BEIJING — The government issued new rules on Sunday to regulate links to the Internet, ordering all existing computer networks to liquidate and reregister and banning pornography and political content.

The provisions signed by Prime Minister Li Peng on Jan. 23 regulate an industry that had been racing out of control through numerous administrative and legal loopholes.

Under the new rules published by the official Xinhua news agency, on-line services must use international channels provided by the Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications to hook up to overseas networks.

All existing Internet service providers, after liquidation, will be subject to management by the Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the State Education Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. New Internet companies are to be subject to approval by the cabinet.

The regulation takes effect immediately, and increases the power of the Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications, which has been eager to expand its authority, while setting limits on organizations offering Internet access.

The rules ban organizations and individuals from activities violating state security or secrets laws — a sign of official nervousness about the entry of political information. The rules also forbid the production, retrieval or spreading of pornographic or subversive materials.

In high-level meetings in recent weeks, the Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications had asserted its right to control such networks, saying that the state would otherwise lose control over incoming content.

Chinanet, the main national Internet service, has temporarily suspended new memberships in Shanghai and Beijing, the two cities were it operates.

Officials have denied the move has anything to do with censorship or screening, saying it is aimed at buying time to bring badly needed improvements to an already overloaded system.

BROWSE: *The New Netscape*

Continued from Page 13

tegration with the browser should make life on-line easier for those of us who are unwilling to seek out and set up separate programs.

The upgrade also includes several "viewers" for text, sound and graphics. But there are still some that you have to round up yourself. Too bad.

Other features include security improvements and support for several additional languages, including Chinese and Korean.

So, give thought to trying out the test version. But don't delete the standard version yet. Keep the test in a separate directory or folder while the bugs are fixed. In any case, the beta version will automatically expire — disable itself — after a trial period.

■ **Microsoft Forms Venture With Cable TV Company**

Black Entertainment Television has joined with Microsoft Corp. in a venture aimed at opening the on-line world wider to black Americans, Paul Farhi of the Washington Post reported. The cable TV company and Microsoft said they would form a separate company to produce interactive information for and about black Americans. Most of the material will be made available on the Microsoft Network, Microsoft's on-line service, but the venture also hopes to produce information for the Internet and for CD-ROMs.

Internet address: Cyber-Scape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 5-9

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Bombay:** "NASSCOM 96," conference and exhibition. Organized by the National Association of Software and Service Companies. Feb. 7 to 10. **Singapore:** Asian Aerospace '96, at the Changi International Exhibition & Convention Center. Feb. 6 to 11.	**Madrid:** January new car sales to be published; Repsol sets final price for government's sale of 11 percent of the oil and gas company. **Davos, Switzerland:** World Economic Forum continues. To Feb. 6.	**Bogota:** Colombian car sale figures and coffee export numbers for January. **Las Vegas:** The National Automobile Dealers Association will hold its annual convention.
Monday Feb. 5	**Taipei:** Consumer price index for January. **Tokyo:** Trade balance for first 20 days of January; Keidanren President Shoichiro Toyoda holds news conference.	**Brussels:** Belgian January unemployment figures. **Copenhagen:** Third-quarter gross domestic product. **London:** December housing starts and completions; January provisional M0 figures.	**Dearborn, Michigan:** Ford Motor Co. reports January sales. **Ottawa:** December's international trade report; Fourth-quarter farm input price report at 8:30 a.m. **Santiago:** January inflation rate and December industrial production.
Tuesday Feb. 6	**Bangkok:** Sri Charoen Industry PLC holds special shareholders' meeting; Siam Tire PLC holds special shareholders' meeting. **Kuala Lumpur:** YTL Corp. holds extraordinary meeting to approve a proposed 1-for-2 bonus issue.	**Copenhagen:** Danish January oil and gas production. **London:** December industrial and manufacturing production. **Zurich:** Peter Sutherland of Goldman Sachs speaks on "European Integration vs Globalization."	**Mexico City:** Central bank announces the results of its weekly auction of government securities, and releases foreign-reserve levels. **Earnings expected:** General Re Corp., Jefferson-Pilot Corp., PepsiCo Inc., Quaker Oats Co.
Wednesday Feb. 7	**Sydney:** News Corp. reports half-year earnings **Taipei:** January figures for Taiwan import and exports; January gold import figures. **Tokyo:** Current account balance figures for December and 1995;	**London:** Cyclical indicators for January; February Regional Trends Survey released by the Confederation of British Industry; BAA releases third-quarter earnings. **Paris:** French third-quarter industrial production.	**Vail, Colorado:** ING Baring Securities Ltd. sponsors a conference on investing in Eastern Europe and Russia. **Washington:** Commerce Department releases November U.S. trade balance.
Thursday Feb. 8	**Kuala Lumpur:** Renong Bhd. holds special shareholders meeting to evaluate new debt and equity issues. **Wellington:** Telecom Corp. reports earnings for the three months ended Dec. 31.	**Bern:** Unemployment figures for January. **Copenhagen:** November trade balance and current accounts. **London:** February labor market trends; British Telecom releases third-quarter earnings.	**Mexico City:** Central bank reports consumer price index for January, December's official trade balance. **Ottawa:** Monthly housing starts report; January's help-wanted report. **Earnings expected:** Cisco Systems Inc., Equitable Cos.
Friday Feb. 9	**Bangkok:** The Bank of Thailand holds its weekly bond auction. **Perth:** Bank of Western Australia Ltd. stops accepting bids for its initial public offering. **Tokyo:** Bank lending and deposits for December.	**Rome:** November industrial orders and sales. **Stockholm:** January unemployment **Voorburg, Netherlands:** January inflation statistics.	**Buenos Aires:** Government releases January labor demand index. **Caracas:** Central bank releases international reserves figures. **Ottawa:** January labor force report. December new housing price report.

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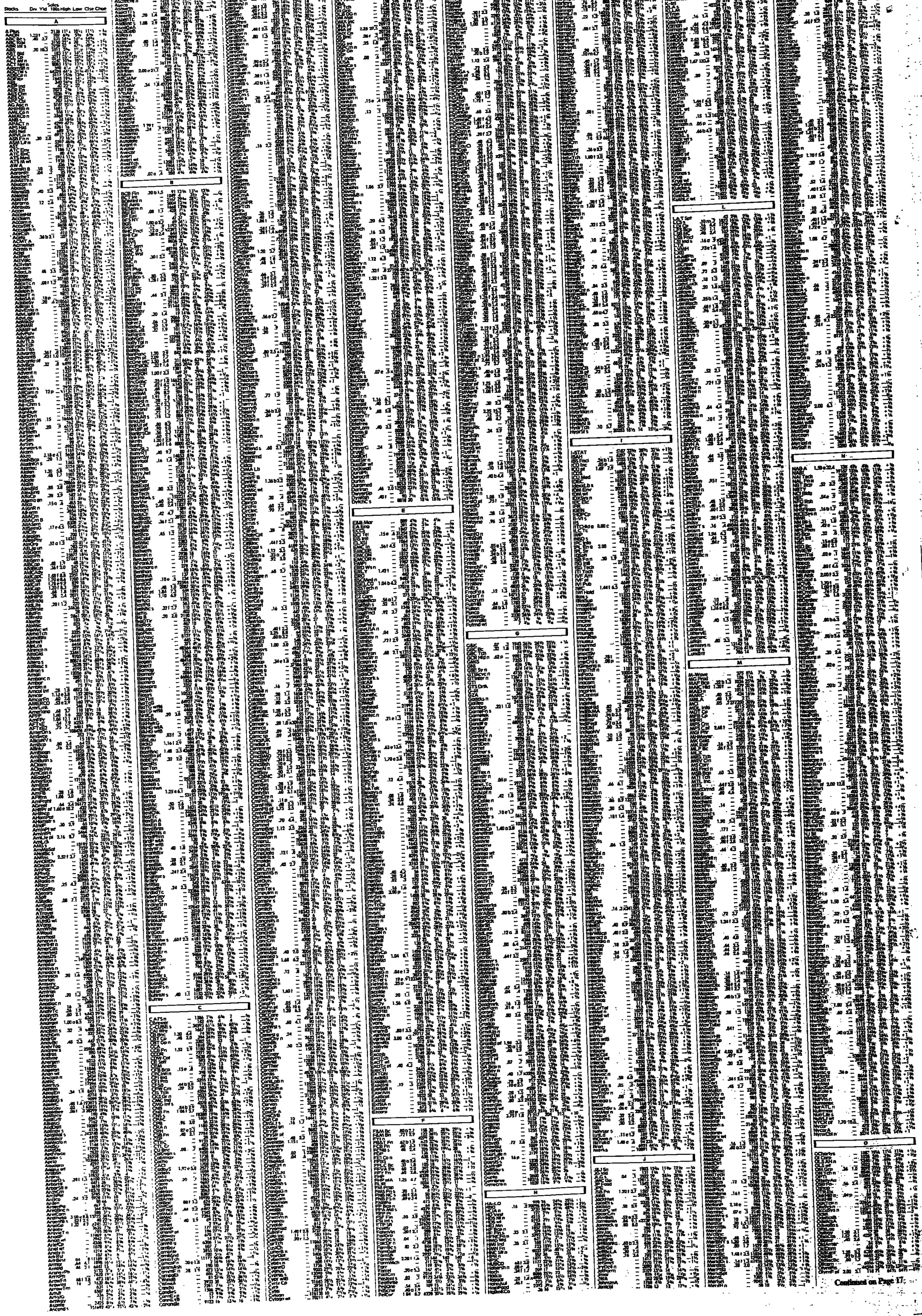
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 2



Continued on Page 17

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

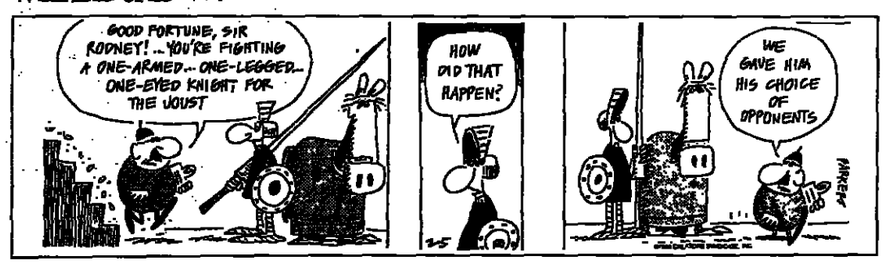
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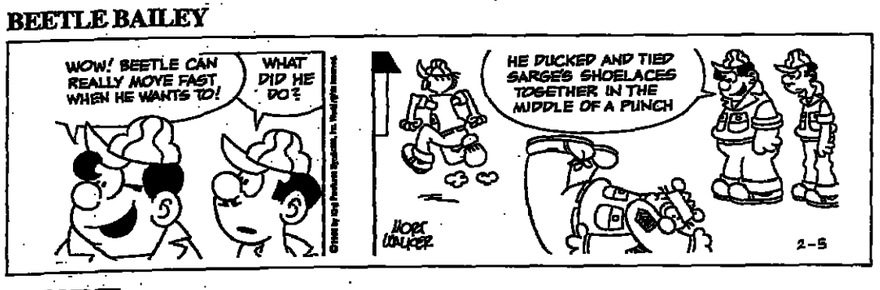
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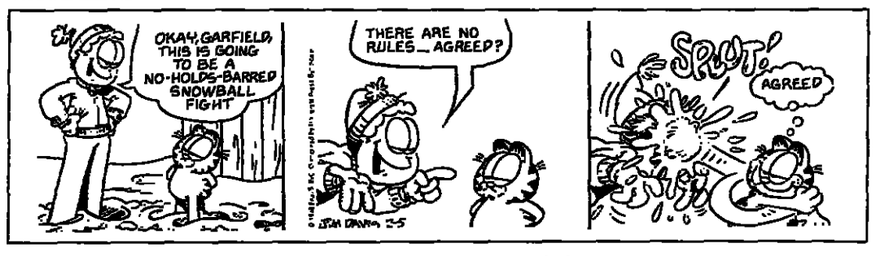
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THE FAR SIDE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

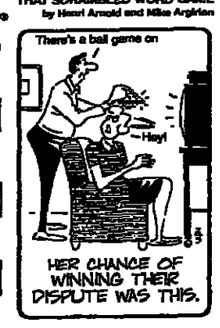
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEEXU

YURUS

MADENT

TAFOHM



HER CHANCE OF WINNING THEIR DISPUTE WAS THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SYNOD GLADE SHAKEN WATERY
Answer: When the old prospector struck it rich, he enjoyed this — HIS "GOLDEN" YEARS

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Seizinger Gets A Hat-Trick On the Slopes

Reuters

VAL D'ISERE, France — Katja Seizinger of Germany was in a class of her own as she recorded her third victory in as many days in a super-giant slalom Sunday to wrap up the World Cup title.

Her victory, in a time of 1 minute 6.64 seconds, means she will retain her World Cup super-giant slalom title. With only one event remaining, she is more than 100 points clear of her nearest rival, Alexandra Meissnitzer of Austria, who came sixth in the race Sunday.

Seizinger also leads the overall World Cup standings. She overtook Anita Wachter after victories in another super-G on Friday and a downhill on Saturday.

Wachter fared poorly in all three races. She was out of the top 30 on Sunday and failed to score a single point.

Seizinger, the Olympic downhill champion and super-giant world champion, looked impressive on the 1.796-kilometer (1.11-mile) Oreiller-Killy piste as her rivals struggled on a course made tricky by a thin layer of fresh snow.

Italy's Isolde Kostner made a poor start and was 0.67 seconds off the pace at the first intermediate time check. But a strong finish on the fast lower section allowed her to take second place, 0.38 seconds back.

Renate Goetschl, the rising star from Austria who was second in Friday's super-G, had another consistent run to come third, 0.41 seconds behind the winner.

The race, which went ahead despite poor visibility and light snowfall, was the last scheduled women's event before the world championships in Sierra Nevada, Spain, next week, when Seizinger will start as favorite in the speed events.

•Sunday's men's World Cup downhill was called off because of fog on the Garmisch-Partenkirchen mountain.

Organizers had planned to stage the event over two shorter legs because visibility was poor but later decided conditions were not good enough to stage the race at all.

Surprising Scotland Flowers Against France

Reuters

Scotland, expected to finish last in the rugby union Five Nations' championship, revitalized the tournament with a 19-14 upset of France.

Showing invention and imagination, Scotland defeated the French at Murrayfield with left wing Michael Dods scoring all the home team's points.

RUGBY INTERNATIONALS

Scotland began the tournament as the underdog. But of all the European teams, the Scots play most often to their potential and following a first-round victory over Ireland, they were a worthy winner again Saturday.

South of the border, England beat an inexperienced Welsh team, 24-15, but yet again the home team was predictable and ponderous.

Rory Underwood scored his 50th international try and Jeremy Guscott was gifted another but the unconvincing England display poses further questions over the leadership of Will Carling, the captain, and the management of Jack Rowell, the coach.

Scotland is now the only unbeaten team in the championship and the only one that can win a Grand Slam.

Although the experienced half-back pair of Gary Armstrong and Craig Chalmers were both available, the Scottish selectors stuck with Bryan Redpath, at scrum half, and Gregor Townsend, at fly half. Their judgment was vindicated.

Scotland opened with some exhilarating running rugby. It took the lead when Redpath placed a magnificently judged low kick behind the French defense to set up a first try by Dods and was twice involved in a sweeping move that led to the winger's second try. Although Dods also kicked three penalties, he missed several others as well as both conversions to allow France to stay in contention.

"Scotland should win the grand slam the way they played against us," said Philippe Saint-Andre, France's captain.

"The Scots played very well and I was not surprised at the type of rugby they played — especially during the first 20 minutes when they put a lot of pressure on us."

Jean-Claude Skrela, the French coach, said: "It was the Scottish side that played the French rugby today."

At Twickenham, Wales also gambled and picked a young and inexperienced pair of half-backs. They, too, can be satisfied with the outcome.



Ian Waldie/Reuters

Gregor Townsend, right, Scotland's young outside half, making his pass in spite of a tackle by Laurent Cabanes.

The Welsh were too light in the forwards and too short of international experience to match England but they did score the game's opening try and gave the defending champions a fright when they rallied from 21-8 to 21-15 in the closing minutes.

Rob Howley, the young scrum-half, wriggled through the England back row to score in his first championship appearance while his partner Arwel Thomas, at fly half, lived up to his pre-match publicity with an impressively composed performance.

Thomas sparked the opening try. The Welsh were awarded a penalty. Thomas noticed that England was preparing for a kick at goal. Instead, he took a tap kick, swung the ball wide to Hemi Taylor who barged through to score.

England's forwards wrested control and dominated all phases of play except the line out where Martin Bayfield and Martin Johnson struggled to win the ball from Derwyn Jones.

Much of the match was below international standards and both sets of backs repeatedly failed to reach the touch line with their kicks.

"It's not a case of training harder," Rowell said. "It's thinking smarter."

Rob Andrew, the former England fly-half, led a chorus of disapproval after the game. Andrew, who retired from test rugby last year, branded the England display "poor" and described the kicking from hand as "appalling."

Rowell came close to agreeing publicly but contented himself with a veiled endorsement of Andrew's view.

"Rob Andrew is a distinguished player," he said. "I'm not going to criticize him for what he says."

Rowell acknowledged that England was still no closer to playing the dynamic rugby he has talked about.

"The heads were down in the dressing room afterwards, they know they must do better," he said. "The team isn't clicking, as we would like it to."

The English line-out, which underperformed for the second straight game, and the form of Paul Grayson, the fly half, will be two of the biggest concerns for England, whose next game will be at Murrayfield against Scotland.

■ Italy Waits Its Turn

Italy is likely to discover within the next month whether its application to join the Five Nations championship has been successful.

Bob Weighill, secretary of the Five Nations committee, said all competing unions would be consulted in the next few weeks and did not rule out the possibility of Italy being admitted in 1997-98. Italy beat a full-strength Scottish team, 29-17, in an A international last month.

Osgood Lifts Wings Over Pittsburgh

The Associated Press

Chris Osgood turned in his NHL-best fifth shutout as the Detroit Red Wings held the Pittsburgh Penguins scoreless for only the second time this season.

In scoring three goals Saturday night, Detroit handed the visiting Penguins their third straight loss.

Sergei Fedorov, Igor Larionov and Viacheslav Fetisov scored for Detroit.

Avalanche 7, Rangers 1 In Denver, Patrick Roy made 42 saves to go with plenty of Colorado offense as the Avalanche ended New York's nine-game winning streak.

Colorado scored four times in the first period. The Avalanche and Roy effectively shut down New York's top three scorers — Mark Messier, Pat Verbeek and Brian Leetch.

NHL ROUNDUP

Blackhawks 4, Sharks 1 Bernie Nicholls had a goal and two assists, while Jeff Hackett stopped 29 shots against his former team as Chicago defeated San Jose at home. Chicago killed all eight San Jose power plays.

Canadiens 4, Maple Leafs 1 Jocelyn Thibault stopped 49 shots and Martin Rucinsky continued his hot streak as Montreal beat struggling Maple Leafs in Toronto. Rucinsky scored his 17th point in his past six games.

Capitals 6, Islanders 5 Peter Bondra scored four goals, including three in the third period, and Michal Pivonka scored the game-winner with 3 minutes, 39 seconds left in overtime to give Washington the home-ice victory.

Devils 3, Senators 2 Randy McKay scored 41 seconds into overtime to give visiting New Jersey the victory over Ottawa. McKay intercepted a pass by defenseman Jaroslav Modry inside the Senators' blue line and chipped the bouncing puck past Ottawa goaltender Damian Rhodes.

Flames 2, Kings 1 Goaltender Trevor Kidd continued his strong play as Calgary beat the visiting Los Angeles Kings. Kidd, who has two shutouts in his last 11 games, extended his unbeaten streak to six games.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	32	13	.711	—
New York	28	15	.651	3
Washington	22	21	.512	9
Miami	20	26	.435	12½
New Jersey	18	26	.409	13½
Boston	17	28	.378	15
Philadelphia	8	36	.182	23½

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	41	3	.932	—
Indiana	30	15	.667	11½
Cleveland	25	20	.556	16½
Atlanta	24	20	.545	17
Detroit	22	21	.512	18½
Charlotte	21	22	.488	19½
Milwaukee	16	27	.372	24½
Toronto	13	32	.289	28½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	29	13	.690	—
Utah	30	14	.682	—
Houston	30	17	.638	1½
Denver	18	26	.409	12
Dallas	15	28	.349	14½
Minnesota	12	31	.279	17½
Vancouver	10	35	.222	20½

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	33	12	.733	—
Sacramento	24	17	.585	7
L.A. Lakers	25	19	.568	7½
Portland	22	24	.478	11½
Phoenix	19	24	.442	13
Golden State	19	25	.432	13½
L.A. Clippers	16	29	.356	17

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Portland 24 25 21 27— 97
Washington 26 21 41 25—113

P: Strickland 7-15 6-6 20, C.Robinson 5-12 7-8 19; W: Howard 10-23 6-6 26, Mureson 10-17 1-4 21; Cheaney 10-19 3-6 23. Rebounds—Portland 57 (Trent 10), Washington 54 (Mureson 15). Assists—Portland 16 (Strickland 8), Washing-ton 23 (B.Price 8).

Atlanta 21 17 24 33— 95
Orlando 22 29 30 27—108

A: Augmon 7-12 7-9 21, Long 8-12 1-2 17; O: O'Neal 12-22 1-7 25, Anderson 6-12 0-0 17. Rebounds—Atlanta 56 (Long 10), Orlando 47 (O'Neal 16). Assists—Atlanta 21 (Blaylock 8), Orlando 30 (Hardaway 13).

Boston 21 32 28 27—108
Indiana 27 31 34 30—116

B: Day 8-15 4-6 22, Barros 6-9 4-4 19; I: Smits 12-18 7-7 31, Miller 8-14 3-6 21. Rebounds—Boston 41 (Ellison 9), Indiana 43 (A.Davis 10). Assists—Boston 25 (Fox, Wesley 5), Indiana 24 (Workman 6).

Phoenix 25 16 19 25— 85
Cleveland 29 29 27 22—107

P: Barkley 7-12 1-2 15, Johnson 5-10 5-6 15; C: Mills 8-11 4-4 23, Ferry 9-15 0-0 22. Rebounds— Phoenix 34 (Barkley 12), Cleveland 39 (Cage 14). Assists—Phoenix 24 (Finley 6), Cleveland 35 (Brandon 11).

Minnesota 22 19 29 20— 90
San Antonio 25 26 25 25—101

M: Rider 6-20 7-7 20, Martin 7-14 0-0 16; S.A.: Elliott 5-15 9-10 20, Robinson 8-10 5-6 21. Rebounds— Minnesota 46 (Garnett, Gugliotta, Laettner, Rooks 6), San Antonio 43 (Robinson 10). Assists—Minnesota 18 (Gugliotta 5), San Antonio 27 (Johnson 10).

L.A. Clippers 22 28 24 39—113
Utah 32 24 36 30—122

L.A.: Barry 8-15 1-1 23, Dehere 9-15 9-10 31; U: Malone 11-23 5-8 27, Hornacek 11-13 3-4 27, Stockton 11-15 6-6 31. Rebounds—Los Angeles 42 (Vaught 10), Utah 47 (Malone 15). Assists—Los Angeles 16 (Barry 6), Utah 29 (Stockton 11).

New Jersey 18 23 28 24— 93
Vancouver 20 22 16 26— 84

N.J.: Gilliam 10-19 9-12 29, Gill 10-17 2-5 22; V: Anthony 7-18 4-6 19, Scott 10-13 3-5 27. Rebounds—New Jersey 54 (Bradley 13), Vancouver 46 (Reeves). Assists—New Jersey 21 (Childs 11), Vancouver 26 (Anthony 6).

Chicago 28 26 26 19— 99
L.A. Lakers 28 13 18 25— 84

C: Pippen 12-21 1-2 30, Jordan 8-17 1-1 17; L.A.: Campbell 6-11 3-4 15, Ceballos 9-14 2-2 23. Rebounds—Chicago 50 (Rodman 23), Los Angeles 34 (Campbell 11). Assists—Chicago 29 (Jordan 7), Los Angeles 26 (Van Exel 11).

Toronto 25 28 28 30—111
Golden State 32 32 29 21—114

T: Miller 9-15 4-4 22, Stoudamire 9-15 5-6 25; G.S.: Smith 11-15 6-8 28, Sprewell 6-14 6-6 19. Rebounds—Toronto 39 (Miller 7), Golden State 42 (Smith 9). Assists—Toronto 29 (Stoudamire 11), Golden State 30 (Armstrong 11).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Portland 22 33 20 21— 96
Philadelphia 30 18 15 22— 85

Po: Strickland 7-14 4-7 18, J.Robinson 6-12 0-0 17; Ph: Maxwell 4-9 10-15 20, Weatherspoon 9-18 0-0 18. Rebounds—Portland 59 (Dudley 12), Philadelphia 56 (Thompson 12). Assists—Portland 23 (Strickland 11), Philadelphia 16 (Ruffin 6).

Sacramento 26 17 27 24— 94
Detroit 26 20 34 15— 85

S: Williams 5-13 3-4 15, Richmond 14-25 4-4 34; D: Hill 5-16 12-16 22, Houston 5-16 4-5 16. Rebounds— Sacramento 61 (Polynice 14), Detroit 46 (Ratliff 13). Assists—Sacramento 25 (Williams 7), Detroit 13 (Hill 8).

Boston 28 24 25 23—100
Miami 30 17 31 21— 99

B: Fox 7-17 5-6 19, Barros 6-10 2-2 17; M: Mourning 19-34 7-10 45, Chapman 6-16 2-2 17. Rebounds—Boston 52 (Fox 9), Miami 57 (Willis 21). Assists—Boston 17 (Barros 5), Miami 21 (Coles 11).

Cleveland 29 31 26 25—111
Milwaukee 21 20 25 22— 88

C: Brandon 7-13 8-8 23, Mills 4-9 5-6 15; M: Baker 8-13 3-4 19, Robinson 10-18 2-2 22. Rebounds—Cleveland 43 (Cage 7), Milwaukee 39 (Robinson 9). Assists—Cleveland 22 (Crotty 7), Milwaukee 26 (Robinson 7).

Minnesota 27 19 28 31—105
Dallas 23 28 16 29— 96

M: Gugliotta 11-21 0-0 22, Rider 9-17 5-6 26; D: Jones 7-17 6-6 21, Kidd 8-17 4-6 26. Rebounds—Minnesota 54 (Gugliotta 20), Dallas 51 (Jones 13). Assists—Minnesota 25 (Martin 8), Dallas 19 (Kidd 8).

Seattle 16 27 26 23 12—104
Houston 27 22 24 19 11—103

S: Hawkins 7-12 5-5 22, Payton 12-20 4-4 32; H: Olajuwon 13-22 10-14 36, Pecasner 7-13 0-0 20. Rebounds—Seattle 54 (Kemp 18), Houston 56 (Olajuwon 12). Assists—Seattle 25 (Payton, Schrempf 8), Houston 28 (Drexler 7).

Toronto 24 29 22 25 19—119
L.A. Clippers 37 22 23 18 13—113

T: Stoudamire 7-16 9-10 25, Anderson 6-12 4-4 17; L.A.: Rogers 8-11 2-3 20, Dehere 5-12 8-13 21. Rebounds—Toronto 53 (Miller 11), Los Angeles 46 (Richardson 7). Assists—Toronto 22 (Stoudamire 6), Los Angeles 22 (Richardson 8).

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared Saturday: 2, Kentucky (18-1) beat Florida 77-63. Next: at Vanderbilt, Wednesday; 4, Connecticut (21-1) beat St. John's 77-63. Next: vs. Providence, Tuesday.

6, Villanova (18-3) beat Pittsburgh 88-55. Next: vs. No. 9 Georgetown at the Spectrum, Monday; 7, Utah (18-3) beat New Mexico 74-58. Next: at Colorado State, Saturday; 8, North Carolina (16-5) lost to North Carolina State 78-75. Next: vs. Maryland, Tuesday; 9, Georgetown (19-3) beat Notre Dame 70-53. Next: vs. No. 6 Villanova at the Spectrum, Monday; 10, Penn State (16-2) beat No. 16 Iowa 95-87, OT. Next: vs. Illinois, Thursday.

11, Memphis (16-4) lost to Louisville 74-56. Next: at North Carolina Charlotte, Thursday; 12, Wake Forest (14-3) vs. Saint Louis, ccd., weather. Next: vs. Florida State, Wednesday; 13, Virginia Tech (16-2) beat Rhode Island 72-66, OT. Next: vs. Duquesne, Tuesday; 14, Arizona (16-4) beat Washington State 96-78. Next: at Arizona State, Wednesday; 15, Texas Tech (18-1) beat Rice 79-57. Next: vs. Texas Christian, Wednesday.

16, Iowa (15-6) lost to No. 10 Penn State 95-87, OT. Next: at Northwestern, Wednesday; 17, Purdue (17-4) beat Michigan State 56-51. Next: at Wisconsin, Wednesday; 19, UCLA (15-5) beat Oregon State 69-60. Next: vs. California at Oakland Coliseum Arena, Thursday; 20, Michigan (15-7) beat Ohio State 77-58. Next: at No. 17 Purdue, Saturday.

21, Boston College (13-5) beat West Virginia 84-63. Next: at St. John's, Wednesday; 23, Eastern Michigan (16-2) beat Akron 62-53. Next: at Western Michigan, Wednesday; 24, Clemson (13-5) lost to Duke 83-53. Next: vs. Wofford, Tuesday; 25, Georgia Tech (13-10) lost to Maryland 88-74. Next: vs. Duke, Wednesday.

Major College Scores

American U. 89, East Carolina 73
Arizona 96, Washington St. 78
Arizona St. 88, Washington 79
Ark.-Little Rock 84, Arkansas St. 63
Boston College 84, West Virginia 63
Brown 73, Harvard 70, 2OT
Colgate 101, Siena 84
Colorado St. 91, Air Force 89, 2OT
Connecticut 77, St. John's 63
Dartmouth 66, Yale 49
Davidson 98, W. Carolina 85
Duke 83, Clemson 53
Georgetown 70, Notre Dame 53
Georgia 68, Tennessee 49
Iowa St. 75, Nebraska 65
Kent 59, Bowling Green 58
Kentucky 77, Florida 63
LSU 71, Mississippi 66
Loyola, Ill. 72, N. Illinois 68
Maryland 88, Georgia Tech 74
N. Carolina St. 78, North Carolina 75
N.C. Charlotte 55, James Madison 41
Miami, Ohio 76, Ohio U. 61
Michigan 77, Ohio St. 58
Oklahoma 104, Missouri 68
Oklahoma St. 96, Colorado 73
Penn 74, Columbia 50
Penn St. 95, Iowa 87, OT
Princeton 57, Cornell 54
Providence 79, Rutgers 68
Purdue 56, Michigan St. 51
San Francisco 73, St. Mary's, Cal. 67, OT
Texas 80, Houston 63
Texas A&M 62, Southern Meth. 58
UCLA 69, Oregon St. 60
Utah 74, New Mexico 58
Villanova 88, Pittsburgh 55
VMI 80, Wofford 66
Va. Commonwealth 85, Old Dominion 76, OT
Virginia 64, Florida St. 59
William & Mary 81, Richmond 64
Wisconsin 57, Illinois 56

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	32	14	6	70	182	142
N.Y. Rangers	30	12	10	70	189	146
Philadelphia	26	14	11	63	179	134
Washington	25	21	5	55	145	134
New Jersey	23	22	6	52	133	126
Tampa Bay	21	21	7	49	146	163
N.Y. Islanders	13	28	8	34	143	189

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	31	17	3	65	238	171
Montreal	26	20	6	58	166	158
Boston	22	20	7	51	175	177
Hartford	20	25	6	46	144	163
Buffalo	20	27	3	43	148	164
Ottawa	9	40	2	20	116	202

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	36	9	4	76	184	106
Chicago	27	15	11	65	180	142
Toronto	22	20	9	53	152	151
St. Louis	21	21	9	51	138	143
Winnipeg	21	25	4	46	176	185
Dallas	14	25	11	39	137	172

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	28	15	9	65	204	144
Vancouver	18	20	13	49	185	173
Calgary	19	23	10	48	150	159
Los Angeles	17	24	12	46	178	187
Edmonton	18	26	6	42	135	190
Anaheim	18	28	5	41	144	171
San Jose	11	36	5	27	160	233

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Vancouver 2 1 2—5
Dallas 1 2 1—4

First Period: Vancouver, Linden 22 (Gelinas, Courtnall). 2, D-Fedyk 15 (Nieuwendyk, Hogue) (pp). 3, V-Mogilny 41 (Ronning, Tikkanen). Second Period: D-Gilchrist 11 (Adams, Modano) (pp). 5, D-Hogue 13 (Fedyk, Nieuwendyk) (pp). 6, V-Odjick 1 (Oksiuta). Third Period: D-K.Hatcher 13 (Malvichuk) 8:15 (pp). 8, V-Aucoin 3 (Oksiuta). 9, V-Gelinas 20 (Babych, Aucoin) (pp). Shots on goal: V- 10-11-11—32. D- 12-14-9—35. Goalies: V-Hirsch. D-Besler.

Hartford 2 2 0—4
Anaheim 2 1 0—3

First Period: H-Wesley 6 (Cassels) :32. 2, A-, J.Sacco 2 (Kariya, Hicks) 1:06. 3, H-Sanderson 22 (Cassels). 4, Anaheim, Rucchin 13 (Van Allen, Kariya) (pp). Second Period: Anaheim, Karpov 3 (Van Allen, Kilger). 6, H-Cassels 12 (Burt). 7, H-Emerson 18 (Shanahan, Brown) 17:52. Third Period—None. Shots on goal: H- 15-14-5—34. A- 12-8-7—27. Goalies: H-Burke. A-Hebert.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 0 3 1—4
San Jose 0 0 1—1

First Period—None. Second Period: Chicago, Roenick 25 (Suter, Nicholls) (pp). 2, C-Nicholls 12 (Probert, Murphy). 3, C-, Sutter 8 (Shantz, Roenick) 14:57. Third Period: S.J.-Janney 9 (Sykora). 5, C-, Amonte 15 (Nicholls) 7:41. Shots on goal: C- 9-11-9—29. S.J.- 12-9-9—30. Goalies: C-Hackett. S.J.-Terreri.

N.Y. Rangers 0 1 0—1
Colorado 4 3 0—7

First Period: Colorado, Foote 3 (Kamensky, Forsberg). 2, Colorado, Sakic 34 (Young, Deadmarsh). 3, Colorado, Ozolinsh 7 (Lemieux, Kamensky) 6:51 (pp). 4, Colorado, Young 15 (Ozolinsh, Sakic) (pp). Second Period: Colorado, Lemieux 26 (Foote, Gusarov). 6, Colorado, Kamensky 22 (Forsberg, Ozolinsh) (pp). 7, Colorado, Sakic 35 (Young, Klemm). 8, New York, Kovalev 12 (Driver, Messier). Third Period—None. Shots on goal: New York 14-12-17—43. Colorado 21-12-7—40. Goalies: New York, Healy, Ramm. Colorado, Roy.

Pittsburgh 0 0 0—0
Detroit 1 0 2—3

First Period: D-Fedorov 22 (Kozlov, Larionov). Second Period—None. Third Period: D-Larionov 13 (Fedorov, Kozlov). 3, D-Fetisov 2 (Fedorov, Brown) (en). Shots on goal: P- 6-9-6—23. D- 13-8-13—34. Goalies: P-Barrasso. D-Osgood.

Buffalo 0 1 1—2
Boston 1 1 2—4

First Period: B-Stumpel 12 (D.Sweeney) 10:40 (pp). Second Period: Buffalo, Lafontaine 22 (Galley) 1:00 (pp). 3, B-T.Sweeney 1 (Elik). Third Period: B-Leach 8 (McLaren). 5, B-, Burridge 17 (Plante, Zhitnik). 6, B-Oates 17 (Bourque) (en). Shots on goal: B- 3-14-8—25. B- 9-8-15—32. Missed penalty shots—Burridge, Buf. third. Goalies: B-Hasek. B-Ranford.

Florida 1 3 1—5
Tampa Bay 0 2 1—3

First Period: F-Mellanby 25 (Svehla) :42. Second Period: Tampa Bay, Houlder 3 (Bradley, Bellows) (pp). 3, T-Zamuner 9, (sh). 4, F-Smith 2 (Belanger, Dvorak) (pp). 5, F-Barnes 14, 11:50 (pp). 6, F-Fitzgerald 11, 17:42. Third Period: Tampa Bay, Cullen 9 (Shaw, Hamrlik). 8, F-Svehla 5 (Woolley, Barnes) (pp). Shots on goal: F- 7-11-6—24. T- 6-11-12—29. Goalies: F-Vanbiesbrouck. T-Reese.

Philadelphia 2 3 2—7
St. Louis 1 1 1—3

First Period: S.L.-Hull 29 (Pronger). 2, P-Otto 8, 15:15. 3, P-Lindros 31 (Quinn, Brind'Amour) (pp). Second Period: Philadelphia, Falloon 13 (Quinn, Dykhuis). 5, S.L.-Courtnall 15 (Hudson, Pronger) 16:52. 6, P-Lindros 32 (LeClair, DiMaio). 7, P-, Lindros 33 (Otto) (pp). Third Period: Philadelphia, MacTavish 3 (Semenov, Brimanis). 9, P-Otto 8 (Lindros, Desjardins) (pp). 10, S.L.-Hull 30 (Matteau, Daigneault) (pp). Shots on goal: Philadelphia 8-13-11—32. St. Louis 12-11-11—34. Goalies: P-Hextall. S.L.-Fuhr, Racine.

Montreal 1 1 2—4
Toronto 1 0 0—1

First Period: M-Rucinsky 18 (Turgeon, Malakhov) (pp). 2, T-Sundin 23 (Craig, Warriner). Second Period: M-Murray 2 (Stevenson, Koivu). Third Period: M-Damphousse 24 (Rusinsky, Recchi). 5, M-Rucinsky 19 (Recchi) (en). Shots on goal: M- 8-6-6—20. T- 19-21-10—50. Goalies: M-Thibault 15-8-3. T-Potvin.

New Jersey 2 0 0 1—3
Ottawa 1 1 0 0—2

First Period: New Jersey, Rolston 5 (MacLean, Broten). 2, O-Alfredsson 17 (Chorske). 3, New Jersey, Stevens 4 (MacLean, Holik) (pp). Second Period: Ottawa, Alfredsson 18 (Chorske, Yashin). Third Period—None. Overtime—5, N.J.-McKay 8, :41. Shots on goal: New Jersey 14-11-16-1—42 O- 10-1-14-0—25. Goalies: N.J.-Brodeur. O-Rhodes.

N.Y. Islanders 3 2 0 0—5
Washington 1 1 3 1—6

First Period: New York, Andersson 7, (sh). 2, New York, Straka 10 (King, Berluzzi) 14:03. 3, W-Pivonka 7 (Bondra, Cote) (sh). 4, New York, Semak 16 (Dalgarno, McCabe) (pp). Second Period: New York, Bertuzzi 11 (King, Pilon). 6, W-Bondra 29 (Hunter, Gonchar). 7, New York, King 10 (Green, Schneider) 15:32 (pp). Third Period: Washington, Bondra 30 (Johansson, Pivonka) (pp). 9, W-Bondra 31 (Gonchar, Pivonka) 10:35. 10, W-Bondra 32 (Pivonka, Juneau). Overtime—11, Washington, Pivonka 8 (Bondra, Jones). Shots on goal: New York 9-8-4-0—21. W- 17-14-11-2—44. Goalies: New York, Soderstrom. W-Carey, Kolzig.

Los Angeles 0 0 1—1
Calgary 1 0 1—2

First Period: C-Roberts 9 (Zalapski, Housley) (pp). Second Period—None. Third Period: C-Chiasson 5 (Nylander). 3, Los Angeles, Khristich 19 (Boucher, K.Stevens) (pp). Shots on goal: Los Angeles 4-8-6—18. C- 12-7-11—30. Goalies: L.A.-Dafoe 10-16-6. C-Kidd.

SKIING

World Cup Results

WOMEN'S SUPER-G

Leading results in a women's Alpine skiing World Cup super-giant slalom in Val d'Isère on Sunday: 1, Katja Seizinger, Germany, 1 minute, 6.64 seconds; 2, Isolde Kostner, Italy, 1:07.02; 3, Renate Goetschl Austria, 1:07.05; 4, Hilde Gerg, Germany, 1:07.33; 5, Martina Ertl, Germany, 1:07.47; 6, Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria, 1:07.57; 7, Katharina Gutensohn, Germany, 1:07.95; 8, Stefanie Schuster, Austria, 1:08.02; 9, Heidi Zeller-Baehler, Switzerland, 1:08.09; 10, Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria, 1:08.12.

Super-giant slalom standings: 1, Seizing-er 465 points; 2, Meissnitzer 354; 3, Ertl 335; 4, Kostner 231; 5, Goetschl and Dorfmeister 227; 7, Zurbriggen 219; 8, Zeller-Baehler 188; 9, Anita Wachter, Austria, 185; 10, Gerg 151.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

Results of the women's World Cup downhill race in Val d'Isère on Saturday: 1, Seizinger 1 minute, 41.70 seconds; 2, Picabo Street, U.S., 1:42.19; 3, Kostner 1:42.24; 4, Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:42.62; 5, Carole Montillet, France, 1:43.31; 6, Warwara Zelenskaya, Russia, 1:43.53; 7, Gutensohn, 1:43.62; 8, Megan Gerety, U.S., 1:43.66; 9, Barbara Merlin, Italy, and Renate Goetsch, Austria 1:43.72.

Women's downhill standings (after 25 races): 1, Seizinger, 982 points; 2, Wachter, 891; 3, Ertl, 844; 4, Meissnitzer, 676; 5, Street, 633; 6, Elfi Eder, Austria, 580; 7, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 566; 8, Kostner, 561; 9, Dorfmeiste, 543; 10, Zurbriggen, 494.

Overall women's World Cup standings: 1, Seizinger, 1,082 points; 2, Wachter 891; 3, Ertl 889; 4, Meissnitzer 716; 5, Street 657; 6, Kostner 641; 7, Eder, 580; 8, Dorfmeister, 569; 9, Wiberg, 566; 10, Zurbriggen 509.

SOCCER

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 1, Coventry 1
Aston Villa 3, Leeds 0
Blackburn 3, Bolton 1
Liverpool 0, Tottenham 0
Manchester City 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0
Newcastle 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0
Southampton 2, Everton 2
West Ham 1, Nottingham Forest 0
Wimbledon 2, Manchester United 4
Chelsea 5, Middlesbrough 0

STANDINGS: Newcastle 57 points; Manchester United 48; Liverpool 46; Aston Villa 42; Tottenham 42; Blackburn 41; Nottingham Forest 40; Chelsea 39; Arsenal 38; Everton 37; Leeds 35; Middlesbrough 33; West Ham 29; Sheffield Wednesday 26; Southampton 25; Wimbledon 24; Manchester City 24; Coventry 21; Queen's Park Rangers 18; Bolton 13.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Athletic de Bilbao 0, Oviedo 1
Real Madrid 4, Real Betis 2
Merida 0, Compostela 2
Valladolid 1, Salamanca 0
Deportivo de La Coruna 1, Tenerife 1
Celta Vigo 2, Albacete 2
Espanyol 0, Real Sociedad 0
Sevilla 0, Racing de Santander 1
Sporting Gijon 1, Atletico Madrid 2
Zaragoza 4, Valencia 1

STANDINGS: Atletico Madrid 58 points; Espanyol 47; Barcelona 46; Compostela 46; Valencia 45; Real Madrid 42; Deportivo Coruna 39; Tenerife 39; Real Betis 38; Real Sociedad 34; Celta Vigo 32; Zaragoza 29; Athletic Bilbao 29; Oviedo 29; Sporting Gijon 28; Racing de Santander 26; Rayo Vallecano 24; Albacete 24; Merida 23; Sevilla 23; Salamanca 22; Valladolid 20.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

NAC Breda 2, De Graafschap 1
FC Utrecht 0, Sparta 0
Vitesse Arnhem 0, FC Groningen 0
Feyenoord Rotterdam 2, Roda JC 0

STANDINGS: Ajax Amsterdam 53 points; PSV Eindhoven 50; Feyenoord Rotterdam 38; Willem II Tilburg 32; Heerenveen 32; Sparta Rotterdam 31; NAC Breda 30; Vitesse Arnhem 30; Roda JC Kerkrade 29; Groningen 27; Twente Enschede 26; RKC Waalwijk 25; Fortuna Sittard 19; NEC Nijmegen 17; Utrecht 15; De Graafschap Doetinchem 14; Volendam 14; Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 12.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Cagliari 0, Fiorentina 0
Cremonese 2, Udinese 2
Lazio 4, Bari 3
Milan 3, Roma 1
Parma 1, Sampdoria 0
Piacenza 1, Inter 0
Torino 2, Padova 0
Vicenza 2, Juventus 1

STANDINGS: A.C. Milan 43 points; Fiorentina 38; Parma 38; Lazio 32; Juventus 32; Vicenza 29; Roma 28; Inter 26; Napoli 26; Udinese 26; Sampdoria 25; Atalanta 25; Cagliari 24; Piacenza 22; Torino 21; Padova 18; Bari 17; Cremonese 13.

FRENCH CUP

SECOND ROUND

Poissy 0, Strasbourg 0
(Strasbourg qualified 4-2 on penalties)
Nantes 2, Monaco 2
(Monaco qualified 5-4 on penalties)
Cannes 0, Sochaux 1
Metz 0, Caen 1
Nice 0, Laval 1
Nimes 3, St Etienne 1
Niort 1, Mulhouse 1
(Niort qualified 4-3 on penalties)
Paris St Germain 2, Angers 0
Pontivy 0, Marseille 2
Thouars 1, Martigues 0
Toulon 2, Bordeaux 2
Valence 3, Dijon 0
Le Mans 0, Auxerre 2
Nancy 0, Lille 0
(Lille qualified 4-2 on penalties)

AFRICAN NATIONS' CUP

FINAL

South Africa 2, Tunisia 0

THIRD PLACE PLAYOFF

Zambia 1, Ghana 0

TENNIS

PAN PACIFIC OPEN

IN TOKYO

WOMEN'S SEMIFINALS

Iva Majoli (7), Croatia, def. Martina Hingis, Switzerland, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (3), Spain, def. Conchita Martinez (2), Spain, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

FINAL

Majoli def. Sanchez Vicario 6-4, 6-1.

SHANGHAI OPEN

MEN'S SEMIFINALS

Mark Knowles, Bahamas, def. Michael Tebbutt (4), Australia 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Andrei Olhovskiy (6), Russia, def. Tim Henman (2), Britain, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

FINAL

Olhovskiy def. Knowles 7-6 (7-5), 6-2.

CROATIAN INDOORS

IN ZAGREB

MEN'S SEMIFINALS

Cedric Pioline, France, def. Marc Goellner, Germany, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6); Goran Ivanisevic (1), Croatia, def. Guy Forget, France, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-4.

FINAL

Ivanisevic def. Pioline 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

RUGBY

Five Nations

France 15, England 12
Ireland 10, Scotland 16
England 21, Wales 15
Scotland 19, France 14

Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	Pts
Scotland	2	2	0	0	35	24	4
England	2	1	0	1	33	30	2
France	2	1	0	1	29	31	2
Wales	1	0	0	1	15	21	0
Ireland	1	0	0	1	10	16	0

CYCLING

WORLD CYCLO CROSS

Result of cyclo cross world championship in Montreuil, France on Sunday: 1, Adrie van der Poel, Netherlands; Daniele Pontoni, Italy; Luca Bramati, Italy: 56 minutes 12 seconds; 4, Henrik Djernis, Denmark; Erwin Vervecken, Belgium, Emmanuel Magnien, France, 9 seconds behind; 7, Dieter Runkel, Switzerland, Richard Groenendaal, Netherlands, :21; 9, Jerome Chiotti, France, :29; 10, Beat Wabel, Switzerland, :59.

CRICKET

THIRD ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

NEW ZEALAND VS. ZIMBABWE

SATURDAY, IN NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND

Zimbabwe innings: 267-7 (50 overs)
New Zealand innings: 246 (all out, 48.1 overs)
Result: Zimbabwe won by 21 runs. New Zealand won the series 2-1.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Calvin Maduro and Brian Sackinsky, pitchers; Brad Tyler, infielder; and B.J. Waszgis, catcher, on 1-year contracts. Signed Rocky Coppinger, Mike Hartley, Jimmy Myers, Keith Shepard, and Don Florence, pitchers; Jimmy Foster and Kris Gresham, catchers; Rod Robertson, infielder; Greg Blosser, Jarvis Brown, and Joe Hall, outfielders, to minor-league contracts.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Monday, Feb. 5

SKIING, Reit im Winkl, Germany — Nordic World Cup and World Cup cross-country skiing.
BOXING, Osaka, Japan — Yuri Arbachakov vs. Raul Juarez, 12-round bout for Arbachakov's World Boxing Council flyweight title.

Tuesday, Feb. 6

SOCCER, Zaragoza, Spain — UEFA European Super Cup, first leg: Real Zaragoza vs. Ajax Amsterdam

Wednesday, Feb 7

SOCCER, Las Palmas, Canary Islands — Spain vs. Norway.

Thursday, Feb 8

SKIING, Hindelang-Oberjoch, Austria — World Cup freestyle skiing, through Feb. 11; St Moritz, Switzerland: World Cup luge, through Feb. 11
TENNIS, Various sites — Davis Cup, through Feb. 11
GOLF, Sun City, South Africa — men's PGA European Tour, South African National Pro-Am, through Feb. 11; La Jolla, California — men's U.S. PGA Tour, Buick Invitational, through Feb. 11
AUTO RACING, various sites — Swedish Rally, through Feb. 12.

Friday, Feb 9

SKIING, Bad Mitterndorf-Kulm, Austria — Ski-Jumping World Championships, flying hill, through Feb. 10; Hindelang-Oberjoch, Germany — Freestyle World Cup meet, acroski, moguls, aerials and combined, through Feb. 11.
BOXING, Las Vegas — Julio Cesar Chavez, Mexico, vs. Scott Walker, United States, 10-round, non-title junior welterweight bout; Oscar De La Hoya, United States, vs. Darryl Tyson, United States, 12-round bout, junior welterweights.

Saturday, Feb 10

SKIING, Hinterstoder, Austria — Alpine World Cup, giant slalom; Chaux-Neuve, France — Nordic World Cup, Nordic combined, through Feb. 11; Kavgolovo, Russia — Nordic World Cup, cross-country, men's 30K, women's 15K, through Feb. 11.
ATHLETICS, Paris — French Open, through Feb. 11.

Sunday, Feb 11

BASKETBALL, San Antonio — NBA All-Star Game.
CRICKET, Calcutta, India — Opening ceremony of the World Cup.
SKIING, Sierra Nevada, Spain — World Alpine Skiing Championships, through Feb. 25; Sapporo, Japan — Sapporo International 50K Marathon.
ATHLETICS, Sydney, Australia — International meet; Las Vegas — Las Vegas Marathon.

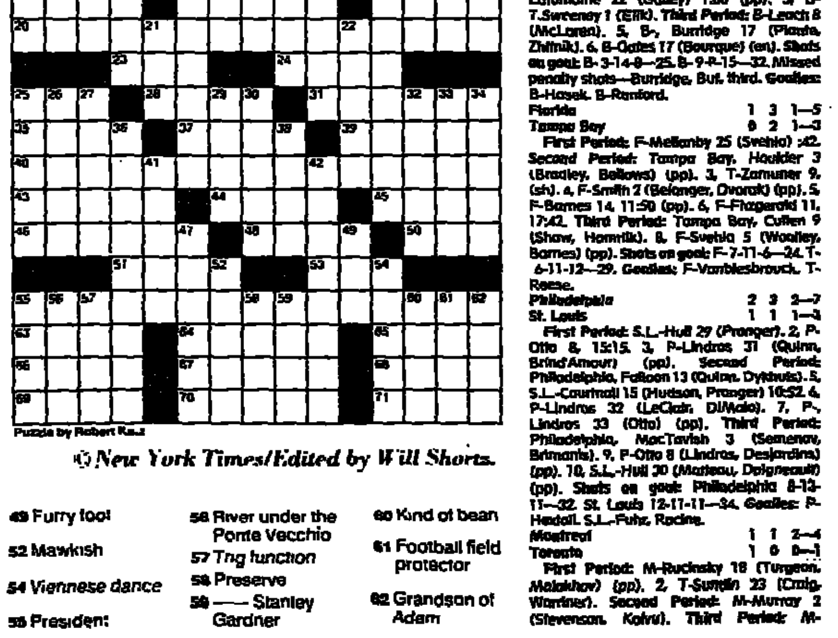
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Shut loudly
5 Summary
10 El —, Tex.
14 Arrived
15 To love, in Torino
16 Notorious czar
17 "Thanks —!"
18 "Melancholia" engraver
19 Shake up
20 Oxymoronic proverb
23 Capek play
24 In — of (as a substitute for)
25 Like a low-watt bulb
28 Give off
31 Loath (to)
35 Literary olios
37 Old radio's "Easy —"
39 News briefs
40 Parsimonious proverb
43 Huge, old-style
44 At hand
45 Suffix with super or major
46 Iroquoian language
48 "Cut it out!"
50 Loser to D.D.E.
51 Members of a wriggly field?
53 G.M. employees' union
55 Cautious proverb
63 Newsman Sevareid
64 Met offering
65 Bank offering
66 "The King and I" lady
67 Be in a bee
68 Beginner
69 Mover and shaker
70 Keys in
71 Skips over, as TV ads

DOWN

1 Swindle
2 — land (Los Angeles)
3 How not to run
4 European's "yard"
5 Control tower figure
6 Ostrich cousins
7 Grocery transporter
8 Whirling
9 Olden Iran
10 Ballet twirl
11 Confess
12 Go yachting
13 Nothing but
21 Shade
22 "Rosemary's Baby" writer Ira
25 1925 Nobel Peace Prize recipient
26 Nutty
27 Wall builder
29 Windows picture
30 What chapeaux cover
32 —car (Hertz, e.g.)
33 Struck down, in the Bible
34 Colorado's — Park
36 Vehicle with a bell
38 Hit, as a fly
41 Show's host
42 Wake-up calls
47 This doesn't count, in a saying
49 Furry foot
52 Mawkish
54 Viennese dance
55 President
56 River under the Ponte Vecchio
57 Trig function
58 Preserve
59 — Stanley Gardner
60 Kind of bean
61 Football field protector
62 Grandson of Adam



Puzzle by Robert Katz

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 2

O	V	E	R	P	O	W	E	R			P	S	I	S
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هذا من الأصل

SPORTS



Carlos Pizzo/The Associated Press

The Bulls' Scottie Pippen soars while Magic Johnson remains earthbound.

Magic Gets a Crash Course in the New NBA

Michael and Bulls Pulled No Punches in Teaching Comeback Lesson

Washington Post Service

INGLEWOOD, California — Michael Jordan went to Dennis Rodman before the Chicago Bulls game against the Los Angeles Lakers and made a personal request.

Jordan told Rodman — a player he calls "the best defensive power forward in the game" — to teach Magic Johnson a lesson. He told him to bang, to bruise, to talk a little trash and throw a couple of elbows. He told him to work Johnson mercilessly. He told him to "get under Magic's skin."

Jordan did this because he respects Magic Johnson as much as he does anyone who has played professional basketball. He did it because he understands, better than anyone, what it will take for Magic to make a successful comeback.

"Magic knew what he wanted when he came back and he wanted to play us," Jordan said after the game Friday night. "He wanted to play the best. I think we served a purpose tonight, and he accepted it. We were going to beat him up a little bit and get him ready for what the league is."

On Tuesday, when Johnson played his first game, the Golden State Warriors seemed almost willing to step back and let him have a free ride to the basket. Perhaps it was out of awe, perhaps it was an inappropriate, misplaced display of respect.

Jordan watched tapes of that game and scoffed at the total lack of defense. He knew Magic had gotten a soft introduction to life as it is in the National Basketball Association.

Vantage Point / **JENNIFER FREY**

So Jordan made sure that the game Friday was a crash course in not only what Johnson must do to adjust his game to the league in this era, but also in how far the up-and-coming Lakers still must climb if they want to be among the best in the NBA.

Jordan didn't provide the clinic all by himself. Actually, he had a mediocre game by his standards — just 17 points. But he gave the Bulls a script and they followed it, handing the Lakers a 99-84 defeat.

"He told Dennis what to do," Johnson said. "I think that was a great thing for him to do, because I need to see what I can do against the best in the league."

"Dennis is the kind of guy who will get under your skin," Jordan said, "and I think Magic knew that."

Rodman had 23 rebounds and a couple of particularly rough fouls on Johnson, one of them coming less than a minute after Johnson had entered the game. According to Johnson, Jordan turned to Rodman after that foul and told him to keep up the abuse.

"Don't let up on him," Jordan said. "Beat him up some more. Get him in shape. He needs it."

"Listen," Jordan said. "I know it's kinda difficult for him, coming back. I understand it takes some time to make that adjustment."

Jordan admits that it took all 17 regular season games and the entire playoffs last spring for him to regain his rhythm after the 17-month hiatus he spent shagging fly balls in a minor league outfield.

Even though Johnson spent his four-plus years away from the NBA playing basketball, he has an adjustment to make as well. Especially if he is going to continue to play at power forward. Rodman certainly taught him that.

"He tried to score on me with that swooping Kareem Abdul-Jabbar hook and it just wasn't working," Rodman said. "You've got to have more than that now in this day and age."

SOUND LIKE blasphemy? Hardly. It's exactly the kind of thing Johnson wanted to know, and exactly what Jordan wanted to teach him.

Johnson has wondered aloud all week about what it will take to be successful in the NBA this time around. Jordan showed him the Bulls. No matter how much respect Johnson had for Chicago before the game, he had his eyes opened. No matter how beleaguered he may have been at some points — particularly in the fourth quarter — he appreciated it.

"This was an indicator game for us," Johnson said. "The Bulls know what they've got. We don't know what we have yet."

Jordan looks at the Lakers and he has a pretty good idea of what they have. He sees a lot of young talent, still developing, and now he sees one guy — Johnson — with that intensity in his eyes, the look that says he knows what it takes to win. Jordan was blunt: He said the other Lakers don't have that yet.

That's why he's thrilled Johnson is back in the game. It's not just that he loves to play against the best — although that's a part of it. He wants to play against someone who has the same kind of drive, the same kind of determination, that he has.

Jordan was asked if he thought Johnson was unhappy when he was away from the NBA for those four years. Jordan said he didn't know, but he didn't think so. He also said that he always felt in his heart that Johnson had not left the game the way he had wanted to. He said he felt Johnson had some unfinished business. He sounded as if he were talking about himself, just one year ago.

"We're both fierce competitors," Jordan said. "We may not be as physically gifted as we once were, but when it comes to knowledge, we're far ahead. This game is weak in that area right now — the mental aspect — and I think we're strong in that area. The two of us, I think we can make a difference there."

Unhappy Name For Villanova's Happy Home

The Associated Press

If Villanova was distracted by playing in a building named after the millionaire murder suspect John E. du Pont, it did not show at all against Pittsburgh.

Playing at home for the first time since du Pont's arrest a week ago in the death of an Olympic gold medal wrestler, the Wildcats destroyed Pitt (9-9, 4-6 Big East), 88-55, on Saturday.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

It was the fifth straight victory by Villanova (18-3, 9-2) and its 14th straight at 6,500-seat John Eleuthere du Pont Pavilion.

The arena got its name after du Pont promised Villanova $5 million when it named the Pavilion after him, but the millionaire paid no more than one-fifth of that money, according to former university officials who spoke on the condition of anonymity. Du Pont only gave the university $500,000 to $1 million.

The balance he promised in 1985 never came after the university dropped its wrestling program, which du Pont established and coached.

"Du Pont got upset, walked out and never paid off the rest of the money," one source said.

"If they take his name off the building, they're never going to get the money," the source said. "On the other hand, they're probably never going to get the money now, anyway."

The relationship between the university and the millionaire became strained after problems arose with the wrestling program.

"The NCAA came in after 1985 and said, 'We have a potential problem. Your head coach is flying recruits in from all over the country on his private plane and putting them up in hotels. There's no controls over this program by the institution,'" one source said.

"John was someone who just didn't give you money and stayed clear," another source said. "He was always involved."

Shortly after that, the program was disbanded. The National Collegiate Athletic One of the wrestling team's former coaches, Andre Metzger, sued du Pont, claiming he was let go after he refused du Pont's sexual advances. The case was settled out of court, although du Pont denied the allegation.

The university tried to get du Pont to honor his pledge, sources said, without success.

Louisville 74, No. 11 Memphis 56. Louisville is not the same team it was at the start of the season. Despite the loss of two starters, it might be a better one. Brian Kiser scored 18 points to lead Louisville. The Cardinals (16-6, 7-1) seized first place in the White Division of Conference USA by winning for the sixth straight time. Memphis (16-4, 7-2) was ice cold from the field, shooting a season-low 27 percent.

N. Carolina St. 78, No. 8 North Carolina 75 After several narrow losses, North Carolina State finally won and after several big comebacks, North Carolina fell short as the Wolfpack (13-8, 3-6 ACC) held off the Tar Heels (16-5, 7-2).

Duke 83, No. 24 Clemson 53 The Blue Devils, a team that has struggled to hold onto big leads, took the lead early before routing the Tigers. Jeff Capel led with way with 21 points as the Blue Devils (13-8, 4-5) tied Clemson (13-5, 4-5) for fifth in the Atlantic Coast Conference with the lopsided victory.

Maryland 88, No. 25 Georgia Tech 74 The Terrapins held Georgia Tech to one basket during a 10-minute stretch of the second half. Maryland (11-7 4-4 ACC) was in last place in the ACC three weeks ago after opening the conference schedule with losses to Georgia Tech, North Carolina and Wake Forest. The key to its resurgence has been a defense that was suffocating against the Yellow Jackets (13-10, 6-3).

Last-Second 3-Pointer Sinks Heat

The Associated Press

Alonzo Mourning scored a career-high 45 points against the Boston Celtics. But it was not quite enough.

Dana Barros rattled in a 17-foot jumper with 0.8 seconds left Saturday night to give the Celtics a 100-99 victory over the Miami Heat. Boston snapped a four-game road losing streak and beat Miami for the third time this season.

NBA ROUNDUP

On the game-winning play, Barros, guarded tightly by Bimbo Coles, worked the shot clock down and drove just inside the three-point circle before stopping and shooting.

Trail Blazers 96, 76ers 85 Rod Strickland scored 18 points and Portland's reserves had 46 points as the Trail Blazers snapped their three-game losing streak.

Vernon Maxwell scored 20 points for Philadelphia, which lost for the 10th time in 11 games and fell to 8-36.

Kings 94, Pistons 85 Mitch Richmond scored 11 of his 34 points in the fourth quarter and Sacramento began a four-game road trip with a victory in Detroit. It was a rare road win for the Kings and a rare home loss for the Pistons. Sacramento had lost nine of its last 11 road games, and Detroit had won six of seven at home.

Cavaliers 111, Bucks 88 Terrell Brandon scored 19 of his 23 points in the third period and Cleveland raced past the Bucks in Milwaukee.

The Bucks fell behind 60-41 at halftime. Milwaukee had a miserable second period, allowing Cleveland's reserves to score 20 points in a game-breaking 31-12 run. The Cavs won their ninth straight from the Bucks.

Timberwolves 105, Mavericks 96 In Dallas, Isaiah Rider scored 26 points and Tom Gugliotta had 22 points and a career-high 20 rebounds to help Minnesota snap its five-game losing streak.

Raptors 119, Clippers 113 Damon Stoudamire scored 10 of his 25 points in overtime and the Toronto Raptors rallied from an early 17-point deficit to beat the Los Angeles Clippers for their first overtime victory.

SuperSonics 104, Rockets 103 Gary Payton scored 32 points and his three-pointer with 7.6 seconds left in overtime Saturday night sealed Seattle's victory over Houston, the Sonics' seventh victory in a row over the Rockets.

Seahawks Poised to Fly South As Moving Trucks Line Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Seattle Seahawks could be headed for Southern California as early as Monday, despite a temporary restraining order blocking the team from leaving the city for 14 days issued on Friday.

A Seattle television station reported that moving vans were in front of Seahawks' facilities, and a mover told the station that his instructions were to load the trucks with property belonging to the Seahawks and take it to Anaheim.

The TV station also had a report from Anaheim that showed a practice facility formerly used by the Los Angeles Rams being cleaned and prepared for use.

A Seahawks spokesman said he "was not aware" of any move or vans preparing to move the team to Anaheim.

Ken Behring, who bought the Seahawks in 1988, said Friday he intended to move the team from Seattle, home to the Seahawks since the inception of the franchise in 1976.

Later Friday, state Superior Court Judge Dale Ramerman granted the county's request for a temporary restraining order blocking the Seahawks from leaving for 14 days, saying a move could cause "irreparable injury."

The Seahawks' owner cited problems with the 20-year-old Kingdome, including the stadium's lack of amenities and its inability to withstand a strong earthquake. But while southern California is earthquake-prone, there has not been an earthquake in Seattle in 25 years.

Officials of King County, which owns the stadium, called the team's complaints a "smokescreen" for a purely financial decision to seek a new home in the Los Angeles area.

The Seahawks' lease to play in the Kingdome runs through 2005.

The National Football League said the issue would be decided by the courts.

The NFL has been looking to put a team back in the Los Angeles area since the Rams moved to St Louis and the Raiders returned to Oakland before last season.

• Only one thing seems certain as the Chicago Bears search for a new home: It is not going to be in northwest Indiana.

Two more members of the Lake County Council announced they would vote against a proposed .5 percent countywide income tax, killing hopes for a Bears stadium in Gary.

Colleen Dykes, spokeswoman for Northern Indiana Public Service Co., which spearheaded the stadium drive, said: "We have no backup plan, we have no other funding mechanism or scenario to offer. It just doesn't appear that this dream is going to become a reality. It's disappointing."

Ted Phillips, the Bears' vice president for finances, said the team was disappointed with the demise of plan, but shed little light on what would happen next.

The team's current lease at Soldier Field expires in 1999. Michael McCaskey, president of the Bears, has said the team needs a new stadium, but the Bears have rejected a proposal to renovate their current home at Soldier Field.

Governor Jim Edgar is pushing for a domed stadium on the lakefront, but no firm proposal has been offered yet. The Bears also once considered putting the stadium in a Chicago suburbs.

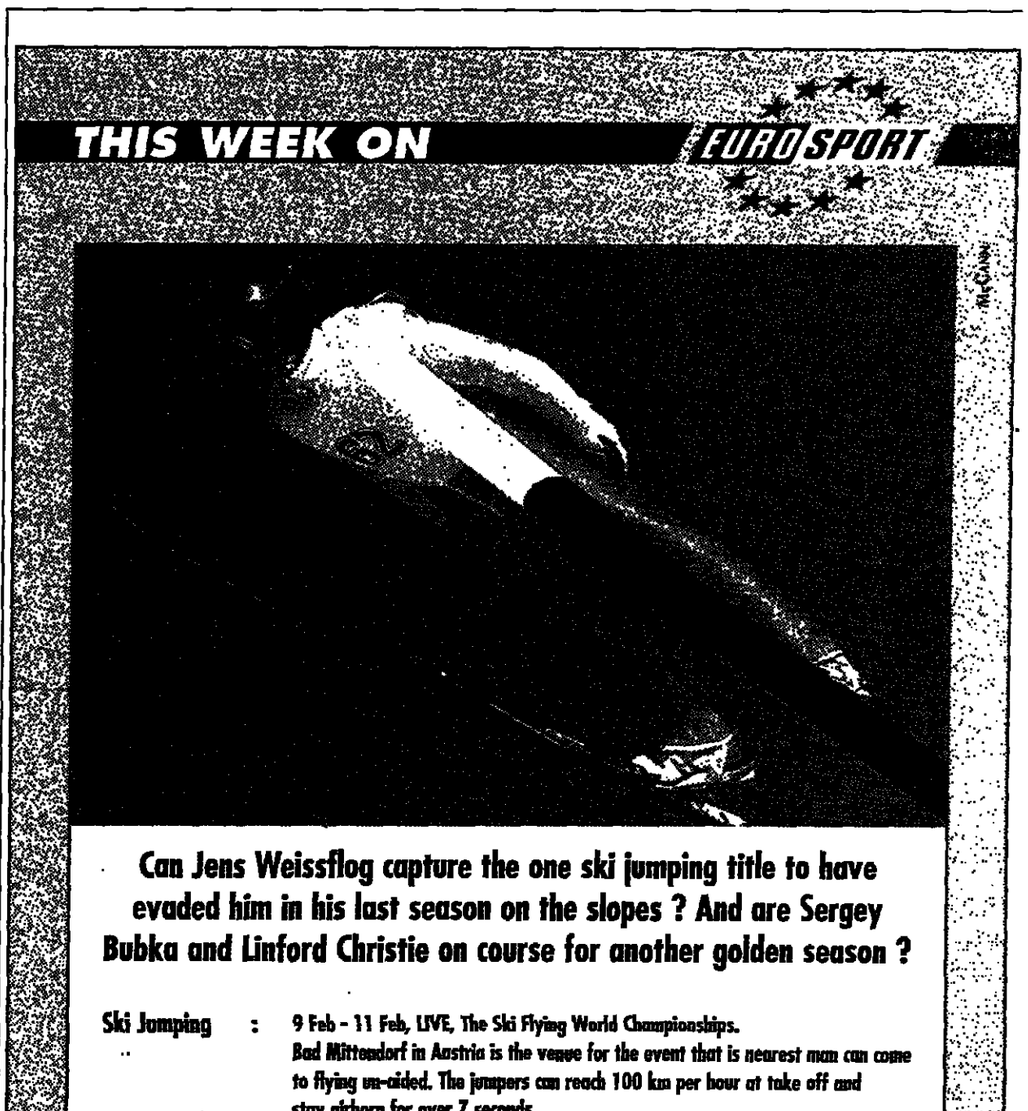
• The sale of the Pittsburgh Pirates to Kevin McClatchy is starting to unravel because Bill Snyder, a Pittsburgh metals dealer, has unexpectedly withdrawn his $5 million investment.

McClatchy, whose purchase was approved by baseball's ownership committee on Wednesday said he would begin to raise extra capital immediately.

• Michael R. White, mayor of Cleveland, denied that an agreement had been reached with the NFL on retaining the Cleveland Browns' name and colors. WJW-TV in Cleveland reported that such a deal was reached.

The deal would require Art Modell, the owner of the Browns, to pay the city's legal bills in its lawsuit to keep the team in Cleveland, the station said. Modell also would have to pay the remainder of the lease on Cleveland Stadium.

The report also said that the NFL would approve the Browns' move to Baltimore if all of those conditions were met. In return, the NFL would guarantee Cleveland a team, but only if a new stadium is built. *(AP, Reuters)*



Can Jens Weissflog capture the one ski jumping title to have evaded him in his last season on the slopes ? And are Sergey Bubka and Linford Christie on course for another golden season ?

Ski Jumping : 9 Feb - 11 Feb, LIVE, The Ski Flying World Championships. Bad Mitterndorf in Austria is the venue for the event that is nearest man can come to flying un-aided. The jumpers can reach 100 km per hour at take off and stay airborn for over 7 seconds.

Athletics : 7 Feb - 10 Feb, LIVE, The European Indoor circuit gets underway with meetings from Moscow, Gent, Madrid, Birmingham and Paris.

Alpine skiing : 10 Feb, LIVE, Men's World Cup Giant Slalom from Hinterstoder. The final race before the World Championships; so the race provides an all important form guide.

Football : 7 Feb, Spain v Norway. Spain will be one of the favorites going into Euro '96 and in this warm up game they will need all of their attacking guile to open the door to Norway's defence.

Formula One : 7 Feb, Grand Prix Magazine. The 1996 Formula One season is one month away and counting; every week we bring you the latest news from the fastest sport of all.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

BASKETBALL Jordan and the Bulls teach Magic Johnson a lesson p.19 **FOOTBALL** Seattle Seahawks are poised to fly south p. 19

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP



Kazuhiro Nogi/Agence France-Presse
Iva Majoli celebrating her Pan Pacific Open victory.

Majoli the Victor

TENNIS Iva Majoli of Croatia beat third seed Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, 6-4 6-1, to win the final of the Pan Pacific indoor tournament in Tokyo. Majoli, 18, took only 72 minutes to beat Sánchez Vicario after beating Monica Seles in the quarter-finals.

• Boris Becker pulled out of Germany's first round Davis Cup world group match with Switzerland next week because of a calf strain. *(Reuters)*

Woosnam Wins Again

GOLF Ian Woosnam claimed his second European Tour title in succession when he won the Heineken Classic in Perth, Australia. Woosnam, winner of the Johnnie Walker Classic in Singapore last week, birdied the final hole to beat Irishman Paul McGinley and Jean Van de Velde of France by one shot. *(Reuters)*

Psychiatric Test for Graf

TENNIS Peter Graf, the father of Steffi Graf, will take psychiatric tests in his jail cell in Mannheim, Germany, to see if years of pills and alcohol may allow him to plead diminished responsibility on tax evasion charges. Steffen Ufer, Graf's lawyer said. Graf, 57, is known to be a heavy drinker and has been reported to be receiving liver treatment. *(Reuters)*

Mariners Sign Charlton

BASEBALL The Seattle Mariners completed a big week by agreeing to a contract with pitcher Norm Charlton that could be worth up to $8,225,000 over three seasons.

Seattle had already agreed to a $34 million contract with Ken Griffey Jr. and to deals with outfielder Luis Polonia and pitcher Mike Jackson.

Six other players agreed to contracts, including Kansas City right-hander Kevin Appier and Montreal outfielder Moises Alou. *(AP)*

Pacers Down Knicks

BASKETBALL Derrick McKey scored 21 points as the Indiana Pacers defeated the New York Knicks 90-83 Sunday, extending their franchise-record winning streak at home to 17 games.

New York shot 38.5 per cent in the first half. That gave Indiana a 46-36 halftime advantage and the Knicks never drew closer than seven points again until John Starks hit a three-pointer at the buzzer. *(AP)*

[NBA Roundup, P. 19]

Oh Dear, Canada

FOOTBALL The Canadian Football League said it was ending its three-year-old expansion to the United States and returning to an all-Canadian format. Four of the league's five U.S. clubs have folded and a fifth franchise is moving to Montreal this year. *(AP)*



Luca Bruno/The Associated Press
Giovanni Cervone, in goal for Roma, intercepting a ball intended for AC Milan's Roberto Baggio on Sunday. But Milan went on to win, 3-1.

Weah Returns and Scores in 6 Minutes

Reuters

George Weah picked up where he left off Sunday, finding the net after six minutes to set Milan on course for a 3-1 victory.

Weah, who had been playing for Liberia in the African Nations' Cup, immediately reminded Milan what they have missed for three games by turning Roberto Baggio's defense-splitting ball past Giovanni Cervone for his seventh goal of the season.

Roma's Francesco Moriero equalized within a minute, but an own-goal by Brazilian defender Aldair and a Christian Panucci header brought the serie A leaders victory and a five-point lead in the standings.

Behind Milan, Fiorentina struggled to a scoreless draw at Cagliari. Parma joined Fiorentina in second place after beating Sampdoria on an own-goal from defender Alessandro Lamonica.

Giuseppe Signori scored a hat-trick in eight minutes to give Lazio a thrilling, 4-3, victory over Bari at Rome's Olympic stadium. Lazio's extraordinary record of 34 goals in 11 home matches owes much to Signori. The striker's three against Bari took his season's tally to 13 and surpassed former Italy forward Giorgio Chinaglia's record of 77 career goals for Lazio.

Juventus lost away to Vicenza for the first time in 27 years. The 2-1 loss was the champions' sixth defeat of the season.

Vicenza stretched its unbeaten league run to six games and took the team to sixth place, three behind the champions.

At Piacenza, both the home team and visitors Internazionale missed penalties before Angelo Carbone scored the winner for Piacenza in the fifth minute of stoppage time.

ENGLAND Gavin Peacock hit a hat-trick as Chelsea, inspired by Ruud Gullit, crushed Middlesbrough, 5-0, in the English premier league Sunday. The victory lifted the London club, unbeaten in eight games, to eighth in the league.

Peacock, playing only because Mark Hughes was injured, put Chelsea ahead in the 29th minute and, after Scottish international John Spencer's strike two minutes later, scored his second in the 38th after a run by Gullit.

Striker Paul Furlong put the finishing touch to an excellent fourth goal in the 52d minute. Peacock, who had scored only twice before this season, completed his hat-trick three minutes later when, put through brilliantly by Spencer, he slipped the ball past hesitant Middlesbrough goalkeeper Gary Walsh.

Middlesbrough, again without their injured Brazilian midfielder Juninho, has lost its last six league games.

On Saturday, Eric Cantona made a triumphant return to Selhurst Park, scoring twice in Manchester United's 4-2 victory over Wimbledon, just over a year after his infamous attack on a fan playing against Crystal Palace.

The result lifted United from third to second ahead of Liverpool, which was held 0-0 at home by Tottenham. Tottenham slipped from fourth to fifth. Newcastle stayed 9 points clear at the top after beating Sheffield Wednesday, 2-0.

SPAIN Real Madrid celebrated the home debut of Arsenio Iglesias, its coach, by coming from behind to beat Real Betis, 4-2, in a thrilling game Sunday.

Teenage striker Raúl Gonzalez scored Real's second goal and was involved in all the others. Real Madrid went ahead in the 10th minute when defender Manolo Sanchis broke through the off-side trap to thump a shot past Betis goalie Pedro Jaro.

Betis struck back with a pair of splendid goals from midfielder Vlada Stosic and former Real striker Alfonso Perez. Then, Gonzalez's equalizer brought the entire Bernabeu stadium to its feet.

After the break, Gonzalez set up Chilean striker Ivan Zamorano and Argentine midfielder Fernando Redondo to give Real Madrid the victory.

The victory leaves Real Madrid in sixth place on 42 points, 16 behind leaders Atletico Madrid, which won 2-1 at Sporting Gijon on Saturday even though they had a man sent off.

Espanyol and Barcelona, joint second to Atletico, both tied. Espanyol could only manage a goalless draw at home to Real Sociedad. Barcelona drew 1-1 in Madrid against Rayo Vallecano.

FRANCE Seven first division clubs crashed out of the French Cup on Saturday. Three clubs from the equivalent of the third division beat first-division clubs.

Nimes beat St Etienne, 3-1. Toulon, twice behind against Bordeaux, won in extra time, 3-2, and little Thouars reached the last 16 for the first time when it beat Martigues, 1-0, also in extra time.

Three other first division clubs lost at home to second-division sides, the biggest surprise coming in Metz, where the team challenging Paris St. Germain for the title lost to second-division leader Caen, 1-0. Cannes lost by the same score to Sochaux and Nice also lost at home to Laval, 1-0, missing a penalty before going under in extra time.

French champions Nantes lost 5-4 on penalties at home to Monaco, the only match between sides from the upper flight.

•The $10.1 million transfer of Faustino Asprilla to Newcastle United has been blocked by a dispute over his fitness, his Italian club Parma said Sunday. Giorgio Pedraneschi, the Parma chairman, said the club could not accept demands from Newcastle for a cut in the transfer fee because of what it said were knee problems.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

South Africa Wins Respect And the Cup

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's soccer team awoke Sunday to popular acclaim and a new standing in international soccer and is now setting its sights on the World Cup finals in France.

South Africa beat Tunisia, 2-0, in the African Nations' Cup final on Saturday, winning the continental title in its first attempt with second-half goals from substitute Mark Williams.

The victory set off a flurry of nationwide celebrations that continued in many places well past dawn and prompted a string of accolades from the national press.

All the Sunday papers, including the Afrikaans language Rapport, led with South Africa's victory on both their front page and sports sections.

South Africa's coach, Clive Barker, still employed only on a part-time basis, said he would now be setting his sights on a place at the 1998 World Cup finals in France.

"I'm not sure how long I'll still be around but I want to take the team to France," he said.

South Africa begins its World Cup qualifying campaign with a home-and-away matchup against Malawi in June. Its chances of a place in the finals have been greatly enhanced because Africa will send five countries to the next World Cup finals, up from three in 1994.

The team will have the added bonus of seeing key players move in the coming months to more professional clubs in Europe.

Several players, including Mark Fish, John Moshoeu, Shaun Bartlett and Eric Tinkler, have been offered contracts or trials with European teams on the basis of their performance at the Nations' Cup.

At home, too, the victory is expected to give soccer a much-needed shot in the arm after seasons of declining attendance and sub-standard play.

Officials are planning a new premier league to debut later this year, patterned after the English version, with substantial financial support from both cable and public television.

The Nations' Cup brought an unexpected surge of interest from whites, who have generally shunned the black-dominated sport for the past two decades.

Even former president Frederik W. de Klerk joined President Nelson Mandela and the Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini on the pitch with the South Africa team for post-match celebratory pictures.

"This was the best New Year present for me," a dancing Mandela said.

A Perfect Start, a Snap, and Christie's Season Is Over



Dave Jones/Agence France-Presse
Christie powers out of the blocks moments before injuring a tendon.

International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England — Like a guitar string snapping, Linford Christie was out of the race. The also-rans swept past and he hopped along behind on one leg, his eyes almost shut.

The final season of the world's oldest sprint champion began in the worst way. The injury to his adductor tendon Saturday in the British AAA Championships ended his indoor season just as it was starting. More ominous is his pending decision on whether or not to defend his Olympic 100 meters title in Atlanta.

Christie, 35, said this injury should not affect that decision. "This doesn't do anything for the outdoor season at all," he said. "But that's it for indoors. I'm not doing anymore indoors this year."

He figured the injury would stop him from training for at least two weeks. He had felt something wrong in the groin muscle as he negotiated the banked track at the end of his 60-meter semifinal, which he won in 6.59 seconds. "But I didn't think anything of it," he said. He has never had this injury before.

Christie had returned home Tuesday from Australia, where he had twice run 100 meters in 10.0 seconds (one wind-aided, the other hand-timed). "I was feeling great," he said. Although he usually demands enormous appearance fees, he had paid £6 ($9) to enter this low-key meeting because he wanted the work. At the start his smaller, younger British teammates shot glances at him, all unreturned. The large arena was vacant but for a few hundred spectators. He sprang erect maybe two seconds from the end.

"I don't believe that," Christie said, hopping back to his bench under the stands. "I just can't believe that. I had such a good start."

He was smiling like someone who had just come out of a car accident.

"Welcome to the club," one of the lesser runners said to Christie.

"You got the start of your life, man," another said.

"Start of my life," Christie laughed at him. "I should have stayed in Australia. I just can't believe that."

Then coach Ron Roddan mentioned Donovan Bailey, the Canadian who won the World Championship last summer while Christie pulled up lame. This week, Bailey accused Christie of faking that injury.

"Donovan Bailey," Christie muttered, pressing an ice bag to his leg. "I'm not even going to join in on that."

It is obvious — whether he believes Christie was faking or not — that Bailey made the claim to establish a grudge rivalry that will encourage lucrative appearance payments from the European meet promoters this summer.

It is also obvious that Christie will run in the Olympics if he feels capable of winning. His early form in Australia seemed to be aiming him toward the Olympics and the home track of his American rivals. To beat them there — at 36, no less — would be the ultimate achievement, providing him with a certain commercial windfall.

Christie has always downplayed indoor competition as a kind of training ground for the outdoor season. In 1993, he recovered from back problems and a pulled tendon in the back of his knee — skipping the indoor season entirely — and went on to win the 100 meters in the World Championship. But he is three years older. No one has ever run like him at this age. If he is prevented from recovering his rhythm by early summer, with nothing left to prove, he might confirm the retirement from major meets that he announced emotionally last year.

Vantage Point / IAN THOMSEN

■ Lewis Finishes at the Back

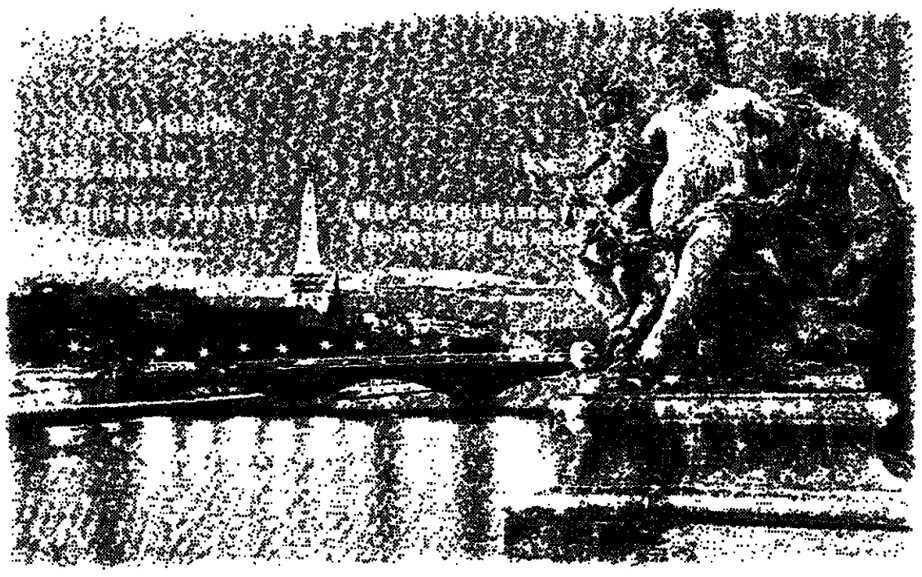
Carl Lewis is saying this is his last year in competition, and that is where he was Saturday night — last.

The eight-time Olympic gold medalist, who turns 35 soon, lost in the men's dash at the Gallery Furniture Games to another gold medal winner, Leroy Burrell, the Associated Press reported from Houston.

Burrell clocked 6.64 seconds before his hometown fans. He and Lewis, who both train at the University of Houston, helped to promote the first-time meet at their alma mater.

Yet another Olympic gold medalist, Mike Marsh, was the runner-up in 6.71 seconds.

Lewis came in behind Jamaica's Raymond Stewart, who was timed in 6.72, and Japan's Takayuki Nakamichi, in 6.83.



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Germany	0130-0010
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Hungary*	000800-01111
Iceland*	800 9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
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Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*††	99-800-4288
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Poland*†	00-0-800-111-1111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*†(Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*†	00-42-000-101
Spain●	900-99-00-11
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Switzerland*	0-800-550011
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	8-10-800-11
United Kingdom	0800-89-0011 0500-89-0011

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Egypt* (Cairo)†	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
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AFRICA	
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Gambia*	08111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	08-111-11
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Liberia	797-797
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